PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,337.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M. 1908.				
16th Feb.	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6929		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7518	BRITANNIA	6325
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7518	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7518	MOLDAVIA	9505
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7518		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. 1908.
NERA	6,338	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,886	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
COMANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	6th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

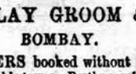
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return V yage by the Austrian Lloyd or Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fare.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,886	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908.
COMANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
TOTOMI MARU		M. Wieckler	19th Feb.	1st Mar.
YETOROFU MARU		K. Sato	18th Feb.	1st Mar.
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	28th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU		R. Yamawaki	10th Mar.	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU		K. Kori	24th Mar.	1st April.
HOYORI MARU		Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEROSHI MARU		T. Kon	8th April	2nd April
RIOJUN MARU		T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Mocker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU		M. Wieckler	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU		K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU		R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU		K. Kori	23rd June	8th July.
HOYORI MARU		Jas. Hands	1st July	15th July.
YEROSHI MARU		T. Kon	14th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU		T. Irisawa	27nd July	8th Aug.
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Mocker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU		M. Wieckler	12th Aug	24th Aug.

For Freight apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row.
Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

SMOKE ONCE
THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS
AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.

Terms moderate.

APPLY—HEAD OFFICE, RANGOON

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 17th Feb.	11 a. m.	P. D & O.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 20th Feb.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 21st Feb	14 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 17th Feb., calling at Muscrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bandar Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th Feb., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "SATARA," 3,272 tons, sailing on or about 20th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, sailing on or about 29th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Armoan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
14th February, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Daboevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Daboevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE,

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † NIPPON	6812	F. Tarabocchia	23rd Feb. 1908.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* † VORWAERTS	5936	B. Bednars	24th Apr. 1908.
* † PERSIA	5895	G. Bartolo	24th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	5895	G. Bartolo	24th Feb. 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date 1907.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	29th Feb 08.
CIROASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	8,106	26th " "
CASTALIA		6,300	11th April "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,969	19th " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	9,091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	27th " "
CIROASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	8,106	25th " "
CASTALIA		6,300	14th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 638
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE IS LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and perfectly innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing reparative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

THE NEW SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA & DYSENTERY.
Asa.

ASa preventive and curative agent in all stages of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera and Griping "ASA" stands alone. Its effects can truly be called marvellous, obstinate cases of Diarrhœa being checked by a single dose. In hot climates such as in India, the stomach and bowels are particularly liable to derangements, developing soon into Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. These ailments unless speedily checked, exhaust the system to a dangerous extent and some effectual remedy should always be at hand; we have no hesitation, in recommending "ASA" as being THE REMEDY necessary in these cases.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PRICE;—Re. 1-0 per bottle.

Full directions are given with each bottle.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY: BYCULLA: POONA.

CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.

Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

FURNITURE MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS & DECORATORS.

CABINETS,
CHAIRS, SOFAS,
Dining Room, Library Furniture,
Bedroom Suites,
Billiards and Accessories,
Tapestries and Cretonnes.

CLOISONNE GLASS
for
Windows, Lantern and Skylights.

REVOLUTION IN HOUSE DECORATION.

HOMES MADE BEAUTIFUL BY USING
"TEMERARE."
(QUEEN OF COLD WATER PAINTS.)
Prize and Gold Medals, Hull, Liverpool and Cape Town, 1904.

TEMERARE is a perfect Sanitary, Permanent Distemper.
TEMERARE is Washable, Fireproof, Weatherproof and Anticeptic.
TEMERARE is made in a variety of Beautiful tints and white.
TEMERARE is ready for use by mixing with cold water.
TEMERARE is specially adapted for plasterwork, wood, iron, brick, etc.
TEMERARE one lb. covers about 100 square feet of surface.

Samples and full descriptive circular with tints, etc. free on application to the Sole Agents for INDIA.

C. HAMILTON & CO.,
Hornby Road, FOrt, BOMBAY.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
13, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

VON LINTZGY'S
SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which, vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

BOMBAY RACES.

PRISMATIC OR TELESCOPIC BINOCULARS.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES DURING SEASON.

GOERZ-TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

ONCE FOCUSSED, ALWAYS FOCUSSED, WORLD FAMOUS.

No. 20—Magnification 6×. A compact Glass for Racing and other Field Purposes.
Special Cash Price Rs. 100.

No. 30—Magnification 9×. Most Suitable for Racing, Shikar or Military Purposes.
Special Cash Price Rs. 114-8.

MARCKS AND CO.'S HIGH GRADE PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

The Cheapest ever offered to the public.
Special Cash Price Rs. 72.
London Retail Price £ 5-5.

Superior magnifying Power:—Weight under 13 ozs., London made in its entirety, Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.

FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Constructed under the patronage of the eminent ASTRONOMER, FLAMMARION, F. R. A. S. A perfect Field Glass with Achromatic Lenses, as used by 21 of the British Regiments stationed in India.

Special Cash Price Rs. 30.

Binoculars complete in case with Shoulder Straps from the Sole Indian Agents.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

[FOUNDED 1808]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO. BOMBAY.

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE THE BEST CUP OF TEA AND COFFEE GO TO

MESSRS. MORENAS & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1835.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

All Kinds of Sweets, Crackers, Chocolates, Hams, Bacons, Cheese, etc., always in Stock.

Ham will be COOKED free of charge to buyers of one whole piece.

ICES AND CONFECTIONERY.
BEER, WINES & SPIRITS.

All of the finest quality and of the most popular Brands. English and Italian Cakes and Pastries, Wedding, Christening and Birthday Cakes, made to order.

Prompt and careful attention is given to Local and Upcountry orders.

NO. 111, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATED FURNISHES ON APPLICATION

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of Life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 13s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DISSIPATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lewis, Medical Publisher, 14 Bond Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomia." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10, MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.
CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST
Most Central Position.

THREE LEADING LINES.

LIPTONS

RED LABEL TEA
at 12 Annas per lb.
BLUE LABEL TEA
1 Rupee per lb.
YELLOW LABEL TEA
1 Re. 2 Annas per lb.

Value
Excellence
Luxury.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 33, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Karachi.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Rangoon.	Zanzibar.	
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURKUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,476,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Soerabaya.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Samarang.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GEE,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COOK'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Astung-Hsien	Lhasang	Tokiar
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pangtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dalrea (Dalny)	Singapore	Tientsin
Hankow	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Honolulu	Hankow.	Tsatsow.
Hongkong	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Oslo.	
London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIB

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSULATE-GENERAL FOR PORTUGAL IN BRITISH INDIA.

TO the legal effects notice is hereby given that this Office will be removed on the 16th instant from the house Villar Ville to "DHUN HOUSE," Merryweather Road, Apollo Reclamation.

Consulate-General for Portugal in Bombay, 14th February, 1908.

VISCOUNT DE WREN, CONSUL-GENERAL.

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

THE POST OF SUPERINTENDENT of this Institution will be vacant on April 1st, 1908. Applications in writing for the post, accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the Secretary, on or before the 2nd March next. Salary Rs. 200 per month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 250 per month, with free quarters.

By Order,

KRISHNARAO R. JAYAKAR, SECRETARY.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

E. P. WILLISFORD, late of Aden, Christian Inhabitant,

LATIFFKHAN HAKUM, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

NATHAN MOSES alias ADOLPH KUTHAWALA, late of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant.

FRANK BURDETT, late Foreman, Locomotive Department, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay, European.

KESSERBAI, widow of Kursendas Uka, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER, *Administrator-General.*

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 14TH DAY OF FEB. 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HORMUSJI ARDESHIR WADYA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims thereto, either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lien or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any, of which they shall not have received notice and such claim will be deemed to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground situated on the West side of Napean Sea Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2650 Square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the west by the Sea-shore, on or towards the east partly by the property of the Executor of Chanda Ramji and partly by the property of Bomanji Eduji Kassinath, on or towards the south by a strip of land used as a common carriage road and beyond that by the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Chimunlal Harilal Setalwad, and on or towards the north by the property of the said Bomanji Eduji Kassinath, together with the Bungalow and other buildings, erections and out-houses standing thereon, and Registered in Books of the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3321 (3), Street No. 56 B, and which said property is now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor and which said land is the property of the executors of Chanda Ramji and is held by the vendor on a Lease in perpetuity.—Dated this 14th day of February, 1908.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co., Purchasers' attorneys.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY the 3rd March, 1908, at 10 p.m.

FRANCIS H. TOD, Secretary

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to One P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 24th day of February, 1908, for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON COVERS and FRAMES for manholes.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the UNDERSIGNED, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. LACEY, Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, CHINCHPOKLI, 12th February, 1908.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to ONE P.M. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April, 1908, for the SUPPLY of Cast Iron Pipes, Special Castings, and Sluice Valves, required for replacing the existing water mains in Mount Road, Ghorapdeo Road and Huzria Street.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 740 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. LACEY, Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, Chinchpokli, 12th February, 1908.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL.

A Course of Architectural Drawing will be commenced for Students who have taken 2nd year Draughtsman's Certificates and for Draughtsmen employed in Architects' and Engineers' Offices, on MONDAY the 17th of February, 1908. Lectures and instruction will be given by Mr. G. Wittet now in charge of office of the Consulting Architect to Government. Full Syllabus can be obtained at the Office of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

CECIL L. BURNS, Principal.

Bombay, 8th February, 1908.

THE STREE BODHE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS JUBILEE.

PROGRAMME OF FESTIVITIES.

TUESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.—Social Gathering at the Town Hall.—9-30 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW AND MOTOR GYMKHANA,

ORGANIZED BY THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA,

TO BE HELD AT BOMBAY,

Under the Patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MONDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY TO SATURDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY.

Each day from 4 P.M. to 11 P.M.

ON THE MAIDAN, MARINE LINES.

ALL TYPES AND MAKES OF UP-TO-DATE CARS EXHIBITED.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SHOWN.

SIX MOTOR GYMKHANA EVENTS COMPETED FOR EACH DAY.

CARNIVAL OF WINNING CARS EACH NIGHT.

UP-TO-DATE REFRESHMENT STALLS ARRANGED FOR.

Band Performances throughout.

For all Particulars of Entries, Admission and Season Tickets, Ground Plots and all other details for above, APPLY ONLY TO—

N. M. MARSHALL, 1, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COY., LTD.

Sale of 25,643 Ordinary Shares of £10 each

AT THE RATE OF

Rs. 150 (£10) per Share.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA (on behalf of a Syndicate who have agreed to take up the unissued balance of the Ordinary Shares to provide funds required by the Company to discharge obligations and to meet further expenditure for completing the electrification and extension of the Tramway and for the development of the Company's electric lighting and power supply business)

— Invites Offers —

For the purchase of the above shares, at Rs. 150 per Share, payable as follows:—

Rs. 50 per Share on Application.

Rs. 100 per Share on 23rd March, 1908.

Full particulars of the sale are set forth in a Circular, dated the 12th February, 1908, which may be obtained at the Office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. Attached to this Circular is the following letter from the Managing Director of the Company, describing the present position of the Company's business :—

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

COLABA CAUSEWAY, 31*st January*, 1908.

To

THE AGENT, THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

DEAR SIR,

Since the issue of the original Prospectus in August 1905, the reconstruction and electrification of the Tramway have been actively proceeded with. The work is now approaching completion. The Contractors report that the relaying of the line will be finished in March next, and the erection of the overhead equipment completed in April. The entire tramway system will, therefore, it is believed, be in operation by electric traction in May next.

The Company is at present running 80 electric cars. This number is being increased week by week, and arrangements have been made for doubling the total number of electric cars before the end of the year.

The work of reconstructing the Tramway lines, which has been in progress, has very seriously interfered with and disorganised the Company's traffic, while the unavoidable mixing of horse with electric services has hampered the efficiency of both.

Notwithstanding these difficulties militating temporarily against successful results, the earnings of the electric cars already in operation indicate how important the effect of the electrification of the Tramway when completed will be upon its revenue.

During the past two months (November and December) approximately half the Tramway system has been worked with electric cars and the other half with horse cars. The increase in gross traffic receipts for these two months compared with the corresponding months of the previous year aggregated Rs. 47,575, while for the first fifteen days of January, 1908, the increase shewn in gross receipts is at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per day.

The average earnings per car mile of the two systems for November an l December, 1907, compare as follows :—

ELECTRIC CARS...10·31 annas per car mile.

HORSE CARS ... 7·76 „ „ „

The average operating expenses* per car mile of the two systems, according to the latest returns available, work out as under :—

ELECTRIC CARS...4·04 annas per car mile.†

HORSE CARS ...7·4 „ „ „

The diminution of the horse service has, owing to the heavier incidence of the standing charges, added considerably to the normal cost of its operation, but after allowing for this, the cost of operating electrically compares very favourably with the normal operating costs of horse traction.

The above figures indicate how substantial the increase in the profits of the business should be so soon as the Tramway is electrified throughout, and the present difficulties to the efficiency of the service, described above, terminated.

Meantime, the Company has paid during the past two years the Dividend and Interest on its Preference Shares and Debenture Bonds as issued and paid up.

The Lighting and Power Supply Branch of the Company's business is developing satisfactorily. For the last two months the receipts from this source show an increase of Rs. 45,553 over those for the corresponding months in the previous year. The excess of receipts over expenses is steadily advancing, and this branch of the business promises to provide an important and expanding contribution to the profits of the Company.

The total number of units delivered by the Electric Supply Department during January, 1907, was 91,472 and during January, 1908, was 367,404, inclusive of 223,214 units supplied to the Tramway. Apart from the supply to the Tramway, the Electric Supply Branch has, therefore, increased its output by nearly 60 per cent. during the year.

At Calcutta, the Electric Tramways and the Electric Lighting and Power Supply are two separate undertakings. The aggregate issued capital of these two Companies amounts, including Debenture Capital, to £1,659,984. Both these Calcutta Companies have for the past three years paid dividends at or over 8 per cent. per annum on their Ordinary Shares.

The combination of both these businesses in the hands of one Company in Bombay promises to result in economy of administration and of generation, and it is believed that the prospects here are at least as favourable as at Calcutta.

The present Company's predecessor, the Bombay Tramway Co., Ld., paid 12 per cent. dividend on its shares for some time before the purchase of its undertaking.

Yours faithfully,

F. C. RIMINGTON, *Managing Director.*

* These expenses comprised all expenses of working, including administration, but do not include depreciation.

† Electric current is sold to the Traction Department by the Lighting and Power Supply Department of the Company at the fixed rate of 1·132 annas per unit.

A Brokerage of Rupee 1 per Share will be paid on all acceptances in respect of applications made through Brokers and bearing their names.

This offer will close on or before the 22nd February, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs. a.
Manual of Freemasonry. Part I containing the First three degrees, Part II containing the Royal Arch and Knight Templer Druids, Part III containing the Degrees of Mark Man, Mark Master, &c., &c., with an Explanatory Introduction to the Science. By Richard Carlile	2 10
The Collector's Hand-Book of Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain of the Renaissance and Modern Periods, with upwards of 3,500 Marks. By William Chaffers	4 8
Atlas and Epitome of Ophthalmoscopy and Opthalmoscopic Diagnosis. By Prof. Dr. O. Haab. Edited by G. E. de Schweinitz, A.M., M. D. With 152 Coloured Lithographic Illustrations	11 6
How to Invest Money. By E. R. Gabbett ...	0 14
Children's Children. By Gertrude Bone. With Drawings by Muirhead Bone	5 4
Atlas of the External Diseases of the Eye. Including a brief treatise on the Pathology and Treatment. By Prof. Dr. O. Haab. Edited by G. E. de Schweinitz, A.M., M. D. With 98 Coloured Lithographic Illustrations on 48 Plates	11 6
The Law and Custom of the Constitution. By Sir William R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L. Vol. II. The Crown. Part I	9 3
ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL.	
An Introduction to the Design of Beams, Girders and Columns in Machine and Structures with Examples in Graphic Statics. By William H. Atherton, M. Sc. With 201 Illustrations ...	5 4
The Principles, Constructions, and Application of Pumping Machinery (Steam and Water Pressure) with Practical Illustrations of Engines and Pumps applied to Mining, Town Water Supply, Drainage of Lands, etc ; also Economy and Efficiency Trials of Pumping Machinery. By Henry Davey. With Frontispiece, twelve plates and 279 Illustrations	18 6
The Scientific American Cyclopædia of Receipts, Notes and Queries. Edited by Albertina A. Hopkins	18 6
Practical Lithography. By Alfred Seymour. With Frontispiece and 33 Illustrations ...	5 4
The Economic Theory of the Location of Railways. An Analysis of the conditions controlling the laying out of Railways to effect the most judicious expenditure of capital. By Arthur Mellen Wellington, M. Am. Soc. C. E. Inst. C. E.	18 6
The Complete Motorist : being an account of the evolution and construction of the modern Motor-Car ; with Notes on the selection, use, and maintenance of the same ; and on the pleasures of travel upon the public roads. By A. B. Filson Young. With 120 Illustrations...	6 0
The Practical Telephone Handbook and Guide to the Telephone Exchange. By Joseph Poole, A. I. E. E. With 473 Illustrations	5 4
A First Book of Electricity and Magnetism. For the use of Elementary Science and Engineering Students, and General Readers. By W. Perrin Maycock, M. I. E. E. With original questions, lists of experiments and apparatus, and complete Index. 127 Illustrations ...	1 14
Electric Motive Power : The Transmission and Distribution of Electrical Power by continuous and alternate currents. With a section on the applications of Electricity to Mining Work. By Albion T. Snell	7 14
Road Making and Maintenance : A Practical Treatise for Engineers, Surveyors, and others. With an Historical Sketch of ancient and modern practice. By Thomas Aitken, M. Inst. C. E. With numerous Plates and Illustrations	18 8

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HILL, SON and THOMAS, Stevedores and Contractors, give notice that they have REMOVED their Office, from 18 Elphinstone Circle to No. 1 HUMMUM STREET, Fort.

NOTICE.

PERSONS willing to undertake the MANUFACTURE of COUNTRY LIQUOR at the CENTRAL DISTILLERY, PATIALA, are requested to communicate with—

T. H. S. BIDDULPH, Esq., C. I. E., ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PATIALA STATE.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1908, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time). to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

2ND.—To appoint or re-elect a Director.

3RD.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Burjorji M. Gandevia in place of Mr. Manekjee C. Mehta resigned.

4TH.—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MUNCHERSHAW P. NANAVUTY, Secretary.

BOMBAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1908.

N.B.—The TRASFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday the 8th day of February 1908 to Saturday, the 22nd day of February, 1908, both days inclusive.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Messrs. C. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Custom requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those enquiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Highest references given and required in* Europe.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

SOUVENIR MATINEE! } TO-DAY,
SOUVENIR MATINEE! } AT 4 P.M.

When two Gold and a Silver Watch will be given away amongst the Children. Every child will receive a Chance.

Performance at 4 p.m. Sharp.
Doors Open at one hour earlier.
Children Half-price to Matinees only to all parts.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
A HANDSOME BICYCLE AND A GOLD WATCH AS SECOND PRIZE
COUPONS GIVEN NIGHTLY.

N. B.—The Winning Coupon must be present in the Circus.

TO-NIGHT
REMEMBER LAST 7 NIGHTS.
OF THIS GREAT SHOW IN BOMBAY.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17TH.
GRAND PRESENTATION NIGHT.
When Handsome Trophies will be Presented to the Winning JOCKEY and TRAINER of THE GREAT WEST RN HANDICAP.

FIRDAY EVENING, February 21st.
Grand Benefit Performance in aid of the DR. MASSINA HOSPITAL,
When MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE will give Half the Gross receipts to the above Institution.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :
Box of 6 chairs, Rs. 20 ; Single Seat in Box, Rs. 4 ; Dress Circle chairs, Rs. 3 ; Second chairs, Rs. 2 ; Stalls (carpeted seat), Re. 1 ; Gallery (for Natives only), As. 8.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to the One and Two Rupees Seats.
Box Plan at the Circus where Box and Dress Circle Seats may be reserved from 10 a. m. till 1 o'clock and from 4 to 6 p.m. daily.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress,
COL. BOB-LOVE, Manager,
R. ALTON, Agent.

THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT ! !
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
When the latest Novelty in CINEMATOGRAPHIC PICTURES will be shown. Such as—
"SCENE BY MOONLIGHT."
"THE WONDERULL MIRRORS."
Great Magical and Fantastic Coloured Subject,

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.

THE SECOND GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

AT 9 P. M.

Secure tickets during the day at SOUNDY'S to avoid crush at the doors.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK, 29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART.

HAPPY 1908.

A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENTS Ties, Collars, Strawhats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and A beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.

Grand display of Brand New Goods for LADIES. Expressly Ordered for this Season. PROVISION 15 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates. A visit means a lot of saving.

Our Prices defy Competition. SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT,

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being 'A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied an EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

JAMES AND CO.'S RELIABLE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE, POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

THE Only AGENCY which keeps a perfect Register of experienced EUROPEAN and EURASIAN NURSES, efficient and certificated Domestic Servants of all Nationalities, Occupation, and Creeds, and supplies them wherever needed.

Special register kept of servants for Clubs, Regimental Messes and Hotels.

The Agency also undertakes to supply Clerks, Mechanics, Carpenters, Masons and Labourers to Offices, Railway Cos., Mills, and Collieries.

Messrs. James and Co. have supplied servants when required and have given satisfaction.

(Sd.) CAPT. P. H. SAULEZ, Offcg. Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

JAMES AND CO., COMMISSION AGENTS, CATERERS AND LOAN BROKERS, NEAR THE CANTONMENT HOSPITAL, POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. JOLLIFFE'S BARREL JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,

Nippon Buildings Horaby Road, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

WHO GOES RACING.

WHO GOES RACING.

By T. W. H. Crosland, Author of "The Unspeakable Scot," "The Lord of Creation," etc. Rs. a. 2 4

THE GREAT GAME

And how it is Played. A Treatise on the Turf, full of Tales. By Edward Spencer, ... 1 8

A PATRICK'S DAY HUNT.

By Martin Ross and E. A. Somerville, Authors of "Some Experiences of an Irish R. M." With 8 coloured Plates and other sketches 4 8

PITCHER IN PARADISE.

Some Random Reminiscences, Sporting and otherwise. By Arthur M. Binstead, otherwise known as "Pitcher" of the Pink 'Un. ... 2 10

THE R. C. BETTING BOOK.

Size 3¾ × 2¾ Re. 1. Leather. With Pencil.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

NOTICE.

EXHIBITORS who desire to obtain Local CERTIFICATES of MEASUREMENT for their Ponies are informed that CAPTAIN LUCAS has kindly consented to attend for that purpose at the Bombay Gymkhana, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 8 A.M.

OWEN SYMONS, *Honorary Secretary.*

FOR SALE.

ROCK-END HOUSE, PACHMARHI, Furnished by Breslauer and Company, Bombay. A comfortable ROOMY HOUSE in large grounds, containing extensive Stabling and Servants' Quarters, two Tennis Courts and a good Well.

Price Rs. 18,000. Apply to SENIOR MEMBER, Mehkma Khas, Jodhpur.

WANTED.

AMBITIGUS MEN, desirous of bettering their positions in life, to read this carefully.

VACANCIES are constantly occurring in Government Services, in the Railways, Public Works Department, Business Firms, etc., for qualified men. Every man desirous of qualifying himself for a GOOD POSITION should enter for a course of training in THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. The following are some of the principal courses :—

ARCHITECTURE, ADVERTISING, WINDOW TRIMMING,

Book-keeping, Typewriting, Stenography, Commercial Law, Designing, Draftsman's course : All branches of Engineering :—

CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AND ELECTRICAL, BRIDGE, MUNICIPAL.

Railway, Hydraulic, Structural, Telegraph, Telephone, and Sanitary Engineering, Surveying, and Mapping. Electric Lighting and Railways, Textile Designing, Cotton and Woollen Manufacture, Metal and Coal Mining: Chemistry in all its branches :—

Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid, Alkalies, Iron and Steel, Packing House Industries, Cotton Seed Oil, Leather, Soap, Cement, Paper, Sugar, Manufacture of Gas, etc, Electrotherapention, Pattern Making, Moulding, etc., etc.

The ADVANTAGES of a course with the I. C. Schools are many. TERMS MODERATE and within the means of every working man. The student can study without cessation from his work ; he learns while he earns.

For free prospectus and full particulars apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENT, I. C. SCHOOLS, 5, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. (Please quote this Paper when applying).

ALL CONCERNED!! Why Order CIGARS FROM TRICHINOPOLY? Trust your Orders with us.

S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & CO., 24, TEJOOKAYA BUILDINGS, New Nagpada Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

EVERY INVESTOR SHOULD READ

THE INDIAN INVESTORS' REFEREE.

A journal mainly written for Investors.

LATEST ADVICES REGARDING

PREMIUM BONDS

BY EVERY MAIL.

Single Copy ... ... As. 4
Annual Subscription ... ... Rs. 10

Published Every Saturday.

RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY

WRITE FOR SAMPLE COPY TO-DAY

EPILEPSY AND FITS

Trench's Remedy an undoubted cure.

OVER 1000 TESTIMONIALS IN ONE YEAR.

Pamphlet containing valuable information to sufferers sent Post Free ON APPLICATION TO THILL SHARP & Co., BOMBAY. SOLE AGENTS, TRENCH'S REMEDIES LD.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very stylish
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share List, Rates of Exchange, Local Taxes in Bombay, Customs Law, Rates of Postage, Local Taxes in Bombay, Customs Law, Rates of Postage, Lists of Bombay Banks, Joint Stock Companies, Tables of Imports and Exports of Treasure during the Week, Quantities and Declared Values of Cotton, Wool, Oilseeds and Hemp exported, Annual Subscription (to advance) Rs. 10. Single ... by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Mandvee Street.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ILFORD COLLEGE FOR BOYS.

SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

Senior Form :—THE PINES. 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD.

Junior Form :—THE ROOKERY.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE PLAYING FIELD.
Separate Playground for the little boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparations for the Public Schools, Commercial Life, and all Examinations
BOARDERS RECEIVED.
A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.
FEES MODERATE AND INCLUSIVE.
Special Form for Little Boys (4—7) under a Lady.

The entire College is under the personal supervision of the Principal.

For Prospectus and full particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BEST EVAPORTED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, APRICOTS and PEACHES at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. V. P. Postage extra.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CYCLES.—A large consignment of 1908 MODEL BRITISH BUILT GENTS' CYCLES have arrived, and must be SOLD OFF CHEAP, at Rs. 90 and upwards. Apply to THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA, 35, Medows Street.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Rs. 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied Cawnpore. No. 4

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,500. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarrantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. Rs., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Locotype Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete Cyclopædia of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Continentals. A visit is earnestly solicited to Oox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and punctuality at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A good, airy BUNGALOW, on Superintag Road, Parel, opposite the G. I. P. Railway Work Shops. Tram and Train conveniences. For Rent, &c., apply to SETH MANEKJI JEHANGHAI VURDHMAN, Parel.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 19A., Mission Road, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, (behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 400, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LATEST FAD IN PARIS.

Paris—the city of light, the heart of the world fashionable—is the chosen home of the eccentric faddist. Almost every day we hear of some new, and more or less original, "fad" coming to the surface and making headway, for a time at least, and this is very specially the case with regard to affairs concerning dress and fashion. A season or two ago a clever dancing master in Paris—an American—was busily engaged in teaching his pupils how to "square their shoulders" in order that they might wear English tailor-made gowns in the then correct style. Just now the pendulum has swung in quite the opposite direction, and the very latest "fad" is the class for study of Oriental department. There is already at least one professor of deportment in Paris who is teaching his pupils how to walk easily while carrying heavy weights on their heads; he also teaching them now to sit down, stand up, cross a room, etc., in tight skirts, closely draped over the hips. It is an amusing "fad" but not wholly unnecessary, for it is certain that the fashions of the coming season will be distinctly oriental in outline. Now there are few more difficult arts than that of wearing clinging draperies successfully when one has been accustomed to the freedom of the tailor-made style. Certainly it is true that the oriental costumes of the near future will be chiefly adopted for evening wear and for afternoon toilettes of considerable elaboration, but the fact remains that robes of this kind cannot be successfully worn by women who do not understand at least something of "Oriental deportment."

CULT OF THE SASH.

For the average women, the Oriental styles will consist in wide sashes, draped in various ways, but always outlining the hips very closely. Already these sashes may be said to be ubiquitous, and they are distinctly becoming to many figures. Besides being becoming, they are eminently practical and economical. It is one thing to go to the expense of an elaborate toilette made entirely in Oriental style and quite another to invest in a supple sash of crepe de Chine, Liberty satin, Indian muslin, chiffon taffetas, or other materials of the same genre. These broad sashes—if correctly arranged—completely change the character of an ordinary evening dress, and at once bring up to "1908" date. They can be as I have before explained, passed round the waist, coming high over the bust, and crossed at the back, with the ends brought forward and tied low in a loose knot in front, or they can be passed over the figure at the back well below the waist and tied below in front, or they can be passed over one shoulder, very carelessly, and draped round the hips, the ends falling long at one side. The chief point is the choice of the sash, which must be supple as possible, with fringed ends, of a delicate colour which harmonizes perfectly with the costume with which it is to be worn. For example, with a last season's evening frock of ivory Liberty satin—made in semi-Empire style—a wide sash of palest pink crepe de Chine would give an exquisite effect; the ends of the sash might be embroidered and fringed in silver, and the supple folds of crepe passed round the waist in such a manner that they practically formed a sleeveless bodice. At the back the sash should be firmly held in place with a few jewelled pins, and then it should be drawn tightly forward over the hips and tied low in front, the ends falling almost to the hem of the skirt. It will easily be seen that in such a manner as this a new—and exceedingly fashionable—gown could be arranged at small cost, and several different sashes could of course, be worn with the same dress.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, 16TH FEB. 1908.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
9-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Harwood in A flat
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—83, 211 and 223.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns—236, 235 and 252.
Collections for—Bombay Diocesan Church Society

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-15 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—34, 319 and 172.
10 a.m.—Parish Service.
Hymns—33, 83 and 82.
5-30 p m—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—423, 238 and 27.

WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—309, 313 and 199
8-45 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—34, and 297.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—82, 83, 360, 423 and 38.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH MAZAGON.
6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-15 a m—Matins and Litany
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev. Father Biscoe
6-30 p. m.—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Nicholson.
Alms for Church Expenses

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Plain.
8-45 a.m.—Matins and Litany—Choral
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH
Prince's Dock.
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sundays.
11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon—Preacher Rev O W E Grant.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH MALABAR HILL.
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—33
Hymns—237, 115 and 364.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Wandby Road.
8-30 a m—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p m.—Evening service—Rev Alex S Crichton.
Hymns—95, 372 and 429.
Psalm—107 1-9.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev A E Knott.
3 p.m.—Special Children's Service
6-30 p.m.—Sunday School Anniversary Service—Preacher, Rev C Ryder Smith, B.A.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell
5 p.m—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a m and 6-30 p m—Sunday Services—Preacher, Mr H Watson

CHURCH OF ST STEPHEN THE MARTYR,
Bandra Hill,
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon,
Hymns—83, 172 and 163.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, January. 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr H M Laurie, B Cov
Mr J C Fergusson, B Cov
Mr C F Cowie, B
Mr T R D Bell, Bo
Mr W A Heyland, Bo
Major H R Baker, 78 C I
Major A G Crocker, 22 Cav
Major W S Hardley-Howard 29 Punj
Capt H P Keelan, 107 Pnr
Capt A W F Knox, 58 R
Capt H W Ashburner, 106 H Prs
Lieut S F Freemantle, 2-2 G R
Lieut W R Warden, 83 L Inf
Lieut E O G Whitting, R A Nursing Sister J M Hughes Q A M N S I

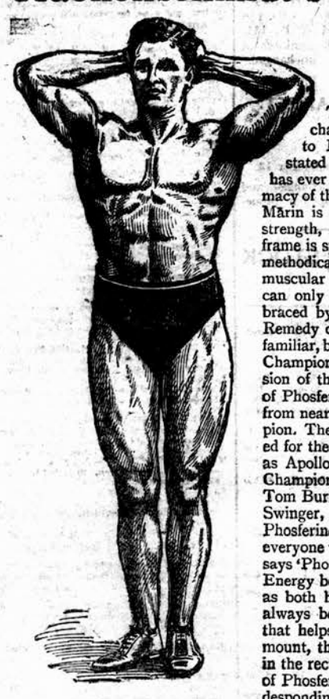
EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt Tyrrell, I M S, B study leave from 9-10-07 to 9-1-08
Mr H F Godfrey Faussett, B 6 mo M C, after 1 mo 19 days extraordinary leave
Mr W R Wells, B, 3 mo furl
Mr E L Skinner, M, 5 mo Furl
Mr A H M Ostrehan, Bo, 3 mo furl
Capt M R H Webber, 3 S Horse, 3 mo M C
Capt A C Scott, R E, 4 mo M C
Lieut W D Rathbone, 48 R B, 3 mo M C
Lieut A M Senior, 91 Punj 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr F J Jeffries, B Cov
Mr A F Wittnagel, B
Mr J Lemon, B
Mr J T Gillespie, M Cov
Mr C B Babster, M
Mr H S Brown, M
Mr J McNeill, Bo Cov
Mr A Master, Bo Cov
Lieut-Col R W Fuller, R A
Lieut Col A S Cobbe, 32 Sikh Pnr
Major A W Warden 29 Lrs Corps
Major H B Roddy, S and T Corps
Capt R F Orton, 67 Lrs
Capt B R Moberly, 56 Punj
Capt C C Newnham G K E O Cav
Capt J H G Casserly, 120 Raj
Capt P E Ricketts, 18 P W O Lrs
Capt E C Creagh, 57 Rifles
Lieut J Livesay, 102 Grens
Lieut E D P Shine, S and T Corps
Lieut W E Fleming, 41 Dogras.

Hackenschmidt's Great Rival.



Stamina and Muscle—

The formidable young wrestling champion who has issued a challenge to Hackenschmidt, is authoritatively stated to be the most dangerous rival who has ever come forward to dispute the supremacy of the redoubtable Russian. Constant le Marin is the very personification of health, strength, and energy, and his magnificent frame is splendid evidence of the careful and methodical way he fosters his wonderful muscular development, which, he says, he can only keep perfectly vigorous and well braced by the aid of Phosferine. As 'The Remedy of Kings' Phosferine is universally familiar, but it is now equally 'The Remedy of Champions,' for Le Marin's striking admission of the remarkable energising properties of Phosferine is supported by similar tributes from nearly every well known Athletic Champion. The unstinted praise of men so renowned for their glorious strength and endurance as Apollo, the Ideal Athlete, Gunner Moir, Champion Heavy-weight Boxer of England, Tom Burrows, The World's Champion Club Swinger, &c., is a positive assurance that Phosferine will be immensely beneficial to everyone who seeks its aid. Constant le Marin says 'Phosferine gives Stamina and Muscular Energy both before and after a contest,' and as both he and other famous athletes must always be *sure* of things, and omit nothing that helps in the struggle to become paramount, the complete confidence they express in the recuperative and sustaining properties of Phosferine, should convince even the most desponding weaklings that bad health and nervous exhaustion can certainly be permanently cured by a course of the famous tonic.

What the Champion advises.

CONSTANT LE MARIN, Champion of the World, writes:—"I consider Phosferine a great factor in the formation and increase of Stamina and the maintenance of that standard of Physique which is so necessary to uphold great muscular activity. The tonic tones up the system and promotes that strong, vigorous action of the heart without which a perfect wrestler can never hope to achieve the proud distinction of Champion. I most heartily recommend it to my fellow countrymen and my great English adversaries so that we may meet on perfectly equal terms and profit by its invigorating influence. As a recuperative and sustaining tonic both before and after a contest, I find Phosferine *par excellence*, and I am confident that it is the very best aid in keeping one in battle trim."—July 25, 1907.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

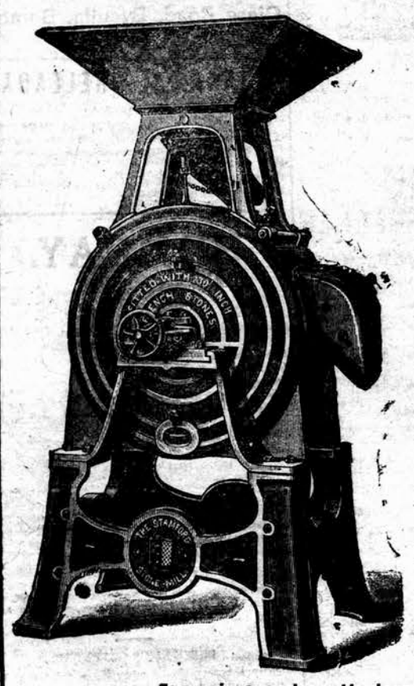
The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China.
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4.6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.
Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

"STAMFORD" STONE MILL.



The only successful Vertical Stone Flour Mill in existence. Suitable for working by Electric Motor, Steam or Oil Engine. A large number working in Bombay.

For prices and particulars apply to:

MARSHALL SONS & Co., LTD.,
ENGINEERS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
When frequently used.
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,
AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

A COSMOPOLITAN COMPANION

Embodying the Thought, Ideas, Problems, Culture, Beliefs, and Achievements of all Races and all Ages.—An Ideal Book for Occasional Reading.

A NOTABLE COMPANY OF EDITORS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

For one man to attempt so large an undertaking as "The Historians' History" would have been the sheerest folly nor could any small group of men in any one country have been much more successful. It could only be accomplished by a system of international collaboration, including the leading historical writers of every nation as editors and contributors and with the assistance of a large editorial staff of specialists, advisers and translators. The number of individuals who have thus co-operated in the production of the work is over one hundred The cosmopolitan character of this body of historical writers and experts may be judged by the following list of the more prominent contributors:—

Prof. THOMAS K. CHEYNE, Oxford University.
Prof. ADOLF ERMAN, University of Berlin.
Prof. JOSEPH HALEVY, College of France.
Prof. C. W. C. OMAN, Oxford University.
Prof. DAVID H. MULLER, University of Vienna.
Prof. ALBERT B. HART, Harvard University.
Prof. ULRICH von WILAMOWITZ MOLLENDORFF, University of Berlin.
OSCAR BROWNING, M. A., Cambridge University.
Prof. H. MARCZALI, University of Budapest.
Prof. H. F. PELHAM, Oxford University.
Prof. ALFRED RAMBAUD, University of Paris.
Prof. EDUARD MEYER, University of Berlin.
H. J. MACKINDER, M. A., Director of the London School of Economics.
Prof. JULIUS WELLHAUSEN, University of Gottingen.
Prof. T. F. TOUT, University of Manchester.
DR. JAMES T. SHOTWELL, Columbia University.
Prof. FRANZ R. von KRONES, University of Graz.
Dr. J. HOLLAND ROSE, Cambridge University.
Prof. THEODOR NOLDEKE, University of Strasburg.
Prof. ADOLPH HARNACK, University of Berlin.
Prof. A. C. McLAUGHLIN, University of Chicago.
Capt. F. BRINKLEY, Tokio.
Prof. A. VAMBERY, University of Budapest.
Prof. OTTO HIRSCHFELD, University of Berlin.
Dr. JAMES GAIRDNER, C. B., London.
Prof. WILHELM SOLTAU, Zabern University.
Prof. HERMAN DIELS, University of Berlin.
G. F. BARWICK, British Museum.
Prof. I. GOLDZIHER, University of Vienna.
Prof. R. KOSER, University of Berlin.
Dr. A. S. RAPPOPORT, School of Oriental Languages, Paris.
Dr. PAUL BRONNLE, Royal Asiatic Society, Berlin.

"THE TIMES" TEMPORARY OFFER.

"The Historians' History" is offered at a low price, which is an introductory price calculated to appeal to a wide public. If offered at twice the present price the book would have a steady, but more or less restricted, sale. Five thousand copies (125,000 volumes) have been printed for the Colonies, of which a portion has been allotted to India, and these 5,000 copies are offered to alert subscribers who wish to acquire the History on the most favourable terms. The sale of these 5,000 copies will, it is now certain, be comparatively easy accomplishment in view of the attractive price.

The approval of 5,000 buyers in the first few months will give the work a momentum which will increase rather than diminish. The cumulative effect of the testimony of those who praise it because it has given them satisfaction is certain to be a most powerful factor in favour of the book.

For these reasons "THE TIMES" has fixed the first price of "The Historians' History" at the lowest figure at which it will ever be sold in India. The offer is a temporary one and when it has been withdrawn higher prices will go into effect. Intending subscribers are, therefore, urged to register their names at once.

THE modern world with its division of labour and sharp deferentiation of different classes of busy men tends to force us all into grooves. Most of us do pretty much the same things every day, live among the same scenes, see the same people, have to endure daily the same preoccupations, and in short repeat ourselves day after day until we are in danger of becoming a kind of embodied habit rather than a free agent For this encroachment of the world upon our personality there is no remedy except the cultivation of an internal elasticity which shall keep our soul free beneath the restrictions of every day life. This internal freedom we can maintain only by continually withdrawing ourselves from enforced habits, getting outside the circle in which we live, and contemplating all its notions and ways in a spirit of detachment.

There is no more efficacious mode of accomplishing this than throwing ourselves into the ideas and achievements of men who lived and worked in a totally different environment. We have of course to remember always that they were men on the average just like ourselves and the average of the people living around us, and never to carry our bonds with us so far as to look upon people in other lands and other times as if they were beings of another and an objectionable species. Those who are wise enough to seek this daily emancipation from their daily bondage can find no more powerful and than the companionship of universal history treated in a catholic and liberal cosmopolitan spirit.

Prejudice and Nationality.

If one were to say that a world history ought to be cosmopolitan in tone and in breadth of view, he would incur the risk of being derided as uttering a mere truism. Mere truisms, however, are usually statements of truth to which every one pays lip-service, but which few honour with any more practical homage. World histories certainly ought to be cosmopolitan, but usually they are not When written by one man they are tinctured with his personal prejudices from which he cannot escape any more than he can jump off his own shadow. When written by several men in collaboration, these men are generally of the same nationality, and the history remains coloured by their collective national prejudices.

There is another prejudice even more subtle than that of nationality. Men belong to their time, and every age has its own peculiar way of regarding human problems. Its sympathies even with by gone ages in the same country are apt to be imperfect, while to reach any adequate comprehension of how social or political problems presented themselves to men of other ages and other nations, calls for a kind and degree of intellectual effort of which comparatively few men are capable.

Is English History Partisan?

Macaulay has left on record the opinion, not unamusing as coming from so hot a partisan, that English history is exceptionally disfigured by partisanship and he gives as the reason that English history is exceptionally marked by continuity. A Frenchman, he argues, has no great temptation to misrepresent the House of Velois because that House and all that it stood for, was swept off the face of the earth by the Revolution; whereas in England grave statesmen still quote the precedents of the Middle Ages. But the matter is not quite so simple as that. One grieves to have to infer from the words of so good a judge that English politicians consciously twist and strain English history in order to justify their own proceedings. But the mass of mankind, with no personal object in view, unconsciously project their opinions upon the past, and praise or condemn upon analogies, often absurdly imperfect, between the things around them and the things they read about. Englishmen generally take little interest in American politics, simply because there is nothing in their own experience that teaches them to sympathise with Democrats as against Republicans or with Republicans as against Democrats. Yet they may be hot partisans in less important and less intelligible political struggles, merely because the names of the opposing parties suggest, quite erroneously, political differences with which they are familiar at Home.

A Meeting-place of Men of all Ages.

COSMOPOLITAN impartiality of attitude—a far wider and deeper thing than judicial impartiality as between two disputants—is thus by no means easy of attainment. Readers of "The Historians' History" are the ultimate judges of the degree in which it maintains a cosmopolitan attitude, but it may at least be pointed out that the plan of its construction eliminates to an unprecedented extent the conditions hostile to that attitude. It is not written by one man but by a great many men. They are not men of one nationality, but are drawn from all the nations that most copiously contribute to the sum of human thought and knowledge. They are not men of a single type but of very various types and of different pursuits, since though the majority are naturally students of history, a large number are men of action or experts in other fields than history. If from a body of men so large and so various in their circumstances and training we do not get cosmopolitan treatment, it is hard to say where we are to obtain such treatment in this world.

While the personal bias is excluded by the numerical strength of the contributing body, the national bias by its recruitment from every nation that has anything useful to offer, and the professional bias by the variety of the conditions and pursuits of the contributors, the time bias is also eliminated by the composition of the contributing body. They are not men of one age any more than they are men of one country. They are men of all ages and times, representing the widest variety of ideas, of culture, of belief, and of circumstances. Some of them belong to nations of which nothing now remains except their records. Some described the affairs of mighty empires at the zenith of their power which have now fallen into decay. Some have related the events of their time from the standpoint of cultured pagans, some from the narrow eccleciastical standpoint of the Dark Ages, and again others amid the intellectual enthusiasm and activity of the Renaissance. Not even Alexandria when it was the meeting place where all the philosophies and religions of East and West jostled one another could offer so rich an epitome of human thought. Egyptians, Arabs, Greeks, Romans, Turks, Persians, Chinese, all combine with the bustling modern world to produce the variegated web of "The Historians' History of the World."

"THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD."

A Complete, Authoritative and modern narrative of the History of Nations—In 25 Vols. and 17,000 pages. The Entire Set despatched immediately for Cash in full or per V.-P. P. or for Rs. 5 (first payment) and monthly payments of Rs. 7, Rs. 8 or Rs. 9.

Formal Application for a Specimen Volume.

(NOTE.—It is not necessary to cut this form, but in sending on an application, its phraseology should be followed.)

"THE TIMES OF INDIA," Bombay.

Please send, without expense to me, for delivery or return, a specimen Volume of "The Historians' History of the World." I agree to take reasonable care of it and return it to you within seven days. It is understood that you will send me a stamped label to be used for returning the package.

[B. G.]

Name .....
Rank..... Occupation.....
Address.....
(If any business give business address.)

Orders should be sent to "The Times" Office, 6, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. Agent on the Bombay side, "The Times of India," Madras, Branch Office, 162, Mount Road.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR.....£2,304,600
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£30,222,200

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K.C.I.E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY
WANTED AGENTS for Up-country.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.
Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.
Apply for Particulars.
BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET.
42/48, *Church Gate Street.*
BOMBAY

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and artistic designs for mounting Tusks, Horns and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DEUM CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER FROM

NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chilblains, Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis, Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use

THILUM.

SOLD EVERY WHERE

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O (Jessore)

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. (partners) are in a position to offer their services to firms in any country desiring large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Solicit their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FORWARDED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., as the sole of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
22 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bucrania, 2,593 tons, Captain H. Tilsley, sailed yesterday for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Fernley, 2,471 tons, Captain R Forsyth, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Wardha 2,557 tons, Captain E Peck, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B & P S N. Co's, steamer Firaze 2005 tons, Captain A S Watson will sail to-day for Jadah with a general cargo, and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W H Rothwell sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Umvolosi 1,906 tons, Captain R E Keen, arrived in harbour yesterday From Natal, with a general cargo and 40 cabin and 172 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J P Toms, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal and 4 deck passengers,

THE B & P S N Co's. steamer Kaiser, 1,713 tons, Captain P Von Holdt, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c, via Mormugoa, with a general cargo and 8 cabin and 80 deck passengers,

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr Lilleficld ..... R Navy
H M S Lapwing ..... Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith ..... R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt A W Heneage ..... R Navy
H M S Highflyer ..... Capt O S Hickley ..... R Navy
H M S Proserpine ..... Capt James ..... R Navy
Dongola ..... Capt E R Dawell ..... Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—FEB. 14.

Arabia	4167 Leigh	P & O Co
Ahmedi	1640 Hughes	B & P S N Co
Bellechmyle	2105 Curtis	W & A Graham & Co
Bucentaur	2383 Largo	K Nixon & Co
Badrie	1613 Born	B & P S N Co
Clan Shaw	3948 Clark	F Muir & Co
Fernley	2471 Forsyth	
Harlyn	2794 Bird	Bombay Co
Harlyn	2234 Bird	Bombay Co
Ipswich	815 Pelling	Shah S N Co
Loch Tay	3416 Stevens	W & A Graham & Co
Lhasa	936 Rothw ll	M M & Co
Malta	3900 Peters	N P P & O S N Co
Maragon	3376 Hodgson	Repairing M M & Co
Mohammedi	1251 Primrose	B & P S N Co
Nairn	2234 Lasin	K Nixon & Co
Nizam	2041 Toms	T Morrison & Co
Rahmani	1612 Geddie	B & P S N Co
Shah Nawaz	3523	Shah S N & Co
Shah Noor	2783 Harrison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2751 Dawidson	Shah S N Co
Umvoloi	1906 Keen	B A Willis
Xina	146	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—FEB. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel	Ton, Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Arcadia	3511 Valentine	Lagoon	22-2	P & O Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3760 Simmers	Dunkirk	29-2	F Muir & Co
C&R Cy of Calcutta	4786 Wilson	K'chi	20-2	K Nixon & Co
D&E Wartenfels	2983 Schmidt	K'chi	17-2	Glade & Co
G Firoz	2936 Watson	Jeddah	15-2	B & P S N Co
O Tetemi Maru	3464 Vickers	Kobe	19-2	N Y Kaisha
P Towbridge	2380 Prescott	Hull	18-2	W & A G & Co
Q Sultan	1751 Ulrich	Z'bar	21-3	A Strandes

H W P D

Indravati	513 Fakeera	K'chi	15-2	Bo S N Co
Penaul	552 Shamaddu	B'nagar	13-2	Bo S N Co Ltd

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Urquhart	3369 McPherson	Antwerp	22-2	F M & Co
3 Satara	3402 Tyrrell	Z'bar	20-2	M M & Co
4 Oriental	1385 Palmer	London	15-1	P & O Co
5 Capri	3718 Pedrone	Shanghai	17-2	F B S N Co
6 D Baldui	2694 Maganzini	Genoa	15-3	F & R S N Co
8 Imperator	9230 Mosco	Trieste	16-2	A L S N Co
12 Marmora	3339 Weston	Shanghai	19-2	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Arabia s	Leigh	London, Jan 24
	Nizam s	Toms	Calcutta, Jan 17
	Fernley s	Forsyth	Calcutta, Feb 1
	Umvoloi s	Keen	Natal, Jan 24

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel	Commander.	From.
14	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Bucrania s	Tilsley	Philadelphia
	Kaiser s	Holdt	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Wardha, Peck, for Calcutta, &c
" Firoal, Watson, for Jedah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Satara, for Zanzibar, &c,
" Ziebenghis, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 14.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—1,935 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 4 cases twist, D Chothia and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (FOR ORDERS)

Clan Shaw s— 50,000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Trowbridge s—2,588 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 10,335 cwts myrobollams, A Khimjee; 2,080 cwts myrabollams, W Beacher.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Calcutta s—300 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 50 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 100 bales hemp, R Reave and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed. Volkart Bros, 1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 5,996 cwts linseed, S C. Italiana.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 440 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 165 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 495 bales cotton, G Tajpal and Co; 220 bales cotton, Pier de Soons and Co; 110 bales cotton. F F Campbell and Co; 730 bales cotton and 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co; 5,160 cwts myrabollams W Bechor, 2,625 cwt Myrabollams, A Khimjee, 750 cwts horns, G Mohomed, 1,635 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,473 cwt Nigerseeds, David Sassoon and Co; 1,993 cwt linseed, S C Italiana, 385 bales cotton, J A Begbee and Co. 2,000 cwts ground nuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, 999 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Dewadkar and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Br s.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—590 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,512 cwts myrabollams, Ebjie Oomersey; 1,500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 275 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co; 275 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 672 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 780 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 55 bales cotton, K Gooculdas and Co; 440 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 200 bales hemp and 1,013 cwts myrabollams, Birji Govindji; 4,266 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 4,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 850 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 3,022 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—1 box silver coins, M Cohen and Fils.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy. 6 cases butter. The National Dairy Co; 35 cwts Sharkfins, H A Mahomed and Sons; 3 cwts cloves, K N Mianee and Co; 750 cwts onions, H O Abbs.

Totomi Maru s—1,250 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—300 bales Cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton The M B Kaisha

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

40th DRILLS.

No 1 Company.
Saturday the 15th instant 6 "B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi, Fort, parade at Church Gate Station at 4-40 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Cops.

No 3 Company.
Saturday the 15th instant at 5 p m 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort.
Dress—Khaki and Caps

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt, 33 Farringdon Road London, England".

THE LATEST VALUATION OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to—
AGENTS WANTED. O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Address : 89, Apollo Street. Manager

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 14.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	87 3/16		1/16
2½ do.	Rentes	96 3/4	unchgd.	
3½ do.	Sterling Loan	102		3/4
3½ do.	Govt. Securities	63 3/4	unchgd.	
*Bar Silver in London		26 1/2	1/16	
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	26 9/16	1/16	
Do.	in New York	57 1/4	1/2	
Exchange on London at Paris		25'18 1/2	·01	
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·49	3/4	
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·85 7/8		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4 p. c.	since 23ulto	
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 7/8	1/8	
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 1/2		
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8		
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8		
Interest	Day-to-day Loans	3 5/8		
Do.	7-day Market Loans	3 3/4		

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £225,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) Is. 3 25/32d.

Mails :—
The Bombay Mails of 1st instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.
*Closing tone of Silver—Steady.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£28,000,000	Inc.	£ 400,000
Public Deposits	£12,700,000	"	£3,000,000
Other Deposits	£39,800,000	Dec.	£ 700,000
Government Securities	£14,300,000	unchgd	
Other Securities	£28,700,000	Inc.	£1,600,000
Notes and Gold	£28,600,000	"	£ 700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 "
Imports	10,000 "
Mid-Americans	6·26—03 "
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·81 —01	5·80 —01	5·80 unchgd.	5·79 unchgd.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·77 +01	5·73 +01	5·64 +02	5·53 +02	5·44 +02

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	26,000 bales
Do. do. last year	23,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "
Do. to Continent	Mutilated
Spot Cotton—11·35—10	
Futures—Month of March, mutilated	Declined owing to bulls unloading and to selling encouraged.
Do. Do. May 10·97—09	

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11 3/4 unchanged.
Futures—Month of March 11·12—15
Do do May 11·02—14
Closing tone of futures—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F—37 June-July.—
London—Nominal.
Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 412 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship, 58 Apl. May H. A. and D sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—53 7/8 Apl.-May—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F India 12s. 9d.
Months of Shipment.—May—August—Value.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3s.—Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [14TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 27 lakhs up. Locally there are borrowers at 6 per cent. for two months fixed.

Exchange :—
The market reopened to-day at 1s. 3 29/32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15/16d. on demand, but there were still one or two Banks willing to do 1/32d. better. There was a moderate enquiry for Bank bills for the mail which was met at the higher rate, but no concessions were available for forward delivery. Credits were steady at 1s. 4 5/32d. 3 months' sight at which bills were placed for February. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 29/32d. to 1/4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15/16d. to 31/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 6 months sight	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	169 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	123 1/4
Hongkong—20 days' sight	152 1/2
Yokohama—20 days' sight	150 3/4
Shanghai—20 days' sight	192

Government Paper.
The Market opened to-day at 96 1-16 ready and 96 1-4 for the settlement. Only a small business has been done but the tendency has been weak and at the close quotations are 1-16 down. The present Frontier Expedition is agitating the market and some of the dealers have apparently been inclined to go on the bear tack. Money being in demand certain operators have been selling ready and buying for the settlement at differences equal to borrowing at 8 per cent. per annum, that is so say 1 per cent. better than the Presidency Bank minimum. The Calcutta market is advised as 96 1-16 ready and 96 1-4 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·0
1st Settlement	" 96·3

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 up at 26 1-2 ready and 26 9-16 for delivery forward in two months, New York being steady at 57 1-4. Locally the market for ready bars opened at 69 9-16 ex-duty but during the day a quieter feeling set in the rate closing at 69 3-8 Forward quotations are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	11	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	10	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	5	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	69	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	67	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	67	12	0

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	10,077	132,440	176,487
Central India	5,569	23,924	29,464
Barsee and Nugger	6,089	54,410	87,123
Berars	23,072	229,030	273,546
Central Provinces	13,461	167,581	171,608
Total Comras	57,868	617,385	738,243
Dhollera	2,964	39,418	65,514
Broach	5,476	13,764	12,727
Compta and Dharwar	810	25,965	14,593
Westerns	296	1,948	5,990
Bengals, N.-W. P.	9,557	264,273	341,637
Bengals, Rajputana	1,455	12,616	24,720
Bengals, Rajputana	1,012	21,634	10,465
Sind	nil.	483	986
Persian	340	12,917	10,040
American	nil.	2,074	468
Egyptian	nil.	155	424
Other Sorts	79,808	1,013,532	1,225,732
Total			

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07	Bales 1905-06.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	79,808	102,452	—22,644
Receipts from 1st Oct to 13th February 1908.	1,013,532	1,225,732	—212,090
Shipments for the week—Europe	25,882	40,380	—14,498
China	11,088	495	+10,593
Japan			
Coast Ports			
Total	36,970	40,875	— 3,905
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 13 Feb. 08			
Europe	232,880	398,621	—164,741
China	6,216	8,516	—2,296
Japan	176,812	220,243	—43,431
Coast Ports	14,131	20,514	—6,483
Total	431,039	657,992	—226,953
Afloat in Harbour—Europe	15,941	28,223	—12,282
China			
Japan	11,961	13,877	—1,903
Coast Ports			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1907—4,578 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 21st Dec, 1907—5,5037 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907	390,000 bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 13rd February 08	1,013,632 "
	1,403,632 "
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 13 February 1908	431,039 "
	972,593 "
Afloat	27,902 "
	944,691 "
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	424,000 "
Stock in all hands on 14th Feb. 1908	520,691 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
There has been nothing of special importance to which to refer in the position of the Home Markets during the past week. In fluctuating markets the tendency has been towards lower rates. Sept sales in Liverpool have been small, but the Manchester market has ruled steadier owing to the improvement in Silver.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

Liverpool—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	6·31	6·26	—·05
Futures, Feb.-Mar.	5·90	5·80	—·10
Do. May.-June.	5·86	5·79	—·07
New York—			
Spot	11·50	11·35	—·15
Futures, March	11·00	mutilated	
Do. May	11·04	10·97	—·07
New Orleans—			
Spot	11·3/4	11·3/4	unchgd
Futures, March	11·23	11·13	—·20
Do. May	11·22	11·02	—·20

The chief features of the week in our local market, have been the steadiness in Broach, and the small but gradual improvement in the price of some owing to the scarcity of arrivals in the up country markets and to the demand for export. To-day's rates show an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 on last Saturday's quotations, while other descriptions are practically unchanged. Beyond the demand for Broach there has been little doing in contracts for forward delivery by shippers, but dealers have again been buying fine M. G Bengal afor May delivery.

For Spot cotton the demand has been mediocre. Broach has been in request, as also Bengals, high class, Oomras as and Muttia for export, and Mills have taken one or two lines of Bengal, and have paid good prices for really good stapled Barsi. Parbhavi descriptions. Other qualities have found only limited sale. The stock of cotton in oil hands is now 520,000 bales. Receipts have been fairly large, but the total following off to date as compared with last year is 212,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	280/81	March
Good M. G. Broach	271/72	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	230	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	221	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	218/19	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	218/19	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	205	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	202	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	206/7	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	197	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	188/89	"
Good Westerns	240	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	255	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	21.000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
5·76 —04	5·76 —04	5·76 —04	5·75 —04	5·73 —04
J.-A. 5·69 —04	A.-S 5·60 —04	S.-O. 5·49 —04		O. N. 5·41 —03

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat				71,004 cwts.
Linseed				1,661 "
Rapeseed				584 "
Gingellyseed				62 732 "
Poppyseed				142 "
Groundnuts				5.050 "
Castorseed				19.660 "
Rice				199,424 "
Myrabollams				44,704 "
Cottonseed				159,544 "
Mowrassed				2.133 "
Gram				5.551 "
Joowar				7.789 "
Maize				573 "

SAFES,
RECOMMENDED BY
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT
have stood the horrid tests of recent
CHUKLA & SITARAM BUILDING TERRIFIC FIRES.
That's all. No bogus test necessary.
Being 40 per cent. CHEAPER, our SAFES are largely used by Various Governments, Native States, Railways, Municipalities, Public Works Depts., Banks, Factories, &c.
CATALOGUE & PRICE-LIST ON APPLICATION.
HARICHAND MANCHHARAM & SON,
138, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.
A very large Assortment of most powerful and elegant
BINOCULARS AND OPERAGLASSES
also English-made
MOTOR GOGGLES.
Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY.
CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED:—The market has ruled very quiet during he past week and hough prices do not show much changes either way, the tendency has been downward and shippers hesitate to pay present prices.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 2 6	B. T.
Apl.-May	"	8 10 6	R. T.

RAPESEED:—There was a fair amount of business put through between dealers and shippers. The weather conditions have improved which has induced dealers to sell.

We quote :—

Yellow Gujerat Mar-Apl	Rs.	10 6 0	B. T
Brown Cawnpore, April-May	Rs.	9 10 0	R. T.

GINGELLY SEED.—Holders, of stock are anxious to sell but there is no demand from home owing to the high prices ruling and they are therefore unable to operate except at reduced prices.

We quote :—

Bold White	83 per cent. 59
Muggy	57 1/2
Yellow Hingaghat	61·1/2 to 62

POPPYSEED.—There has not been much business in ready owing to scarcity of seed. Some business was done in New Crop from 11-6 to 11-7 R. T.

CASTORSEED.—The Market is steady at 34 1/2 early and 35 1/4 Ap-May.

MOWRASSED:—The market has ruled steady at 5-4 to 5-5

COTTONSEED:—Market strong but prices are unchanged at 25 1-8 to 26.

GROUNDNUTS:—The market is steady at 43 1-2 to 44.

WHEAT:—There has been nothing doing during the week. The market is easier and up-country markets are also easier owing to the improvement in the weather conditions.

We quote :—

White Delhi, April-May .. Rs. 5 15 6 R. T.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The demand has again slackened and prices, though showing no appreciable change at present, are, owing to the decline in the House markets, a shade weaker.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continues very dull and there seems no prospect of any improvement for some time to come, The Home market is somewhat easier, but large stocks here prevent further business.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market continues dull and there is nothing of importance to report.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is quiet, and there is no material change to report. Home prices are a trifle lower.

DHOOTIES :—The demand is very small and prices generally show no change.

METALS.

COPPER has been easier at Home and the latest quotation is £76. The market here is unchanged and Rupee prices are about the same as last week.

YELLOW METAL is steady but buyers are not disposed to do any fresh business at present.

COALS.

The market remains strong owing to the scarcity of Wagons at Bengal coal fields. We quote as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	22	0	0	per ton.
Davison's Westbeartley	20	0	0	"
Yorkshire	19	0	0	"
Scotch	18	0	0	"
Desherghur	16	8	0	"
Seebpore	16	0	0	"
Laljee's Desherghur	16	0	0	"
Shaw's Anthracite	15	4	0	"
Shaw's Standard	14	4	0	"

PETROLEUM.

The undermentioned are the current ruling rates to-day for kerosine oil of the following brands :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Rising Sun brand, Bulk	Rs. 3 6 per 8 gallons.	
" " tins	Rs. 4 0 0 per pair.	
Ship brand, Bulk,	Rs. 3 4 0 per 8 gallons.	
" tins	Rs. 3 14 0 per pair.	
Swan brand, Bulk	Rs. 2 14 0 per 8 gallons.	
" tins	Rs. 3 8 0 per pair.	
Anchor, cases	Rs. 4 8 0 per case.	

SHARES.

The Market has kept steady during the week. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,345. Bank of India's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 61 1-2 C. D. Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 52 C. D. Press shares are quiet and unchanged at previous quotations with little or nothing doing. In mill companies, Century's are in demand at Rs. 1,925, Central India's are unchanged at Rs. 1925. Colaba Land have ruled at and about Rs. 1,045. Currimbhai's are unchanged at Rs. 1,090 and Crescent's at Rs. 102 1-2, David's have ruled at and about Rs. 405. Empress are quiet at Rs. 410. Hindustan's are steady at Rs. 580, and Western India's at Rs. 530. Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 190. Kohinoor are quiet at Rs. 755 and Luxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,490. Manekji Petit's, after touching Rs. 3,350, have again declined to Rs. 3,325. Morarji's are steady at Rs. 2,870. Southern Maratha's have changed hands at Rs. 173¼. Swadeshi's are quiet at Rs. 1,430. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley are unchanged at Rs. 430, and Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 570, Amritsar Pattia's are in demand at Rs. 111. In miscellaneous companies, Alcock Ashdown have declined to Rs. 300, Badham Pile's have changed hands at Rs. 127, Bombay Burmah's at Rs. 9,975 C. D. and quarter shares at Rs. 2515 C. D. Port Canning's are unchanged at Rs. 4274. Treacher's are unchanged at Rs. 620. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld., Ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 255 C. D. and Preference shares at Rs. 265 C. D. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., Ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 148 and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 151. Shivrajpur's are quiet at Rs. 41, Bamankua's at Rs. 1¼ Premium per share. The rest are unchanged.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 13.

The Freight Market continues unchanged and shippers are disinclined to work except for immediate requiremets.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	800	all	12 p. c.	1345
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,465XD
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	Nil	17
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	250
Bank of India	100,000	100	50	5 pr. ct.	61½
Indian Specie Bank	150,000	100	50	5 pr. ct.	53 CD
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvl	Rs. 680
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	

PRESSES.

					yearly.
Akbar	400	1,950	1,950	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrachee.)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 50	600
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	200
Bombay Cotton Brouls Cawnpore	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 8	130
Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 20	212
Broach City Press Co.' Ld.	00	200	200	dvd Rs. 25	195
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs. 150	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	850
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs. 40	40
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs. 40	1,025
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	525
Harry, and Sabe.	250	250	250	dvd Rs. 40	470
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs. 20	137
Khaugaum	200	450	450	dvd Rs. 40	415
Merchantile	1,500	125	400	dvd Rs. 50	561
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs. 40	580
Mumbai new Beaur	1,000	250	100	dvd Rs. 224	307
New Indian	1,350	500	500	dvd Rs. 40	470
Prindoe of Wales	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 10	197
Sind and Punjab Co.	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	495
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	3525
Surat City Press Co., Ld.		650	750	dvd Rs. 20	525
Volkart	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	116

MILL SHARES.

Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 12 1/2	195
Bombay, United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	470
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvdRs. 125	765
Central India	7,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 75	1,925
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills.	1,650	500	500	30	330
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	500	dvd Rs. 30	1,045
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	775
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	000	dvd Rs. 60	1,090
David Mills	1,460	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	405
Empress	2,100	500	500	30	410
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,415
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	380
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	30	551
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	1,000	15	225
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 20	825
Indo-China Manfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,200	250	dvdRs. 100	1,000
James Greaves	1,300	500	000	30	400
Jamshed Manfg. Co.	1,800	250	1,000	dvd 10

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

Claim Upon the Estate of the First Aga Khan.

Yesterday, in the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah who was a son of the first Aga Khan, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs, Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instruction by Ms. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk Mr. Branson and Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Messrs. Payne ane Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Sahahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rustomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Before hearing proceeded, Mr. Inverarity submitted that he was reported in the papers to have said that Sunnis do not believe in Imams That he said might give offence to Sunnis. He was also reported to have said that the Shiahs do not believe in Imail as the 7th Imams. This too was incorrect. The reporters having been directrd to report this correction the proceedings commenced yesterday by a further examination of the plaintiff by Mr. Bahadurji. In her examination she stated that at the time that Ali Shah was Pir of the Khojas, he did receive payments from Khojas; also many presents and offerings. These offerings used to go to the Dafturkhana, the same Dafturkhana that she had referred to on previous occassions, out of these, payments &c., were made to the members of the family and the expenses of their food, meet. Shabudin Shah became Pir of the Khojas on the death of Hasum Ali Shah and he continued to be a Pir till his death. He received offerings from the Khojas in the same way as Ali Shah. The offerings and presents went to the Dafturkhana and used as before for the expenses of the family. When Shabudin Shah died, he left no property of his own (acquired by himself) nor did she hear that he did. On the death of Shabudin Shah his son, Abdul Hassan, became Pir. When he was appointed Pir he was forty days old and died after five or six months.

The Khojas gave him offerings in the same way as they give to other piers. Plaintiff saw with her own eyes when such presents were made. The offerings given to the infant were sent to the Duftar Khana.

These offerings were used for the payment of allowances to the Family. Accounts were kept of the offerings received from the Khojas by a Munshi who was kept in the Dufter Khana. (Such accounts have been kept, Since the time the Dufter Khana was made. The accounts were kept Since the time of Shah Hassan Alli. This Dufter Khana was situated in a room in the house in which Shah Hassan Ali used to live.

The Dufter Khana was afterwards removed to a room in the bungalow where the plaintiff lived. That bungalow was in Love lane. It is near Shah Hassan Ali's house. The name of the Munshi who kept accounts was Nooroodin Shah. He wrote the accounts in Persian and Hamaris. Bandia Ali used to write in Gujerati. There was another Hindu gentleman whose name she did not remember. The Dufrar Khana still exists. It is situated close to the house of Shah Hasan Ali in the same compound. Books of account are kept there. Now these books are written up by Jumma a Khoja, a Hindu Mehta and a Persian named Muhamad Kasim. In the time of Ali Shah, these accounts were kept. After Ali Shah's death, the mother of Sultan Muhamad Shah kept these Dufter Khana accounts. Hassan Ali Shah died possessed of some of the properties. They are the family property and also property which fetch rents. Among the latter she remembered there was one property called Palanji Hotel, the building which Messrs. Payne and Co. now occupy. She saw the Palanji Hotel property Hassan Ali Shah took her once to a race. She used to live in Bandra with Shah Hasran Ali who had properties there. Two houses or bungalows he owned there. She used to live in the same bungalow in which Shah Hassan Ali lived. After Hassan Ali Shah's life, she lived there for a change of air. Akbar Shah also used to live there; her brother Shamshuddin used to live there and the children of her brothers. Her husband lived there. Her mother-in-law lived there. Shabudin Shah's wife lived there and her children Shah Beebee lived there. The daughter-in-law of her paternal aunt, Beebee Saheb, also lived there. The mother of Akbar Shah used to live there. Hassain Ali Shah had left some property in Karachi and she went and lived there on her way to Arabia. She lived there for 2 days; there was another Takri bungalow in Karnchi which she had not seen. There were properties in Karbels, Kasmin and Samarah, and Bagdad, burial ground for her and the Khojas are the same. She did not know to whom this belonged. The Durgah existed in the time of Hassan Ali Shah. After his death a piece of ground was purchased and he was burried there. The Durga of Hassanbad was separate. The Khoja burrial ground existed in the time of Hassan Ali Shah. She used to go to Hassanabad before. For the last two or three months she did not go. In Hassanabad there is a box kept in which Khojas drop the money. There is one box up stairs where the tomb of Shah Hassan Ali is situated There is another box where Abul Hussain is burried. The grave of Hassan Ali is on the ground-floor and the box is kept by the side where money is put in. These moneys from these two boxes go to the Dufter Khana. It is the same Dufter Khana where money from the other Piers go. The marriage expenses incurred at her marriage were great. 4 or 5 marriage took place at the same time that her marriage took place and about 2 lakhs were spent on them. She claims in her plain continuance of the allowance.

She claimed it because the income was from the Khojas to which she has a right. She claims through her father who had a share in Hassana Ali. She has a claim to the offerings of the Khojas because she is a member of the family—Shah Hassan Ali family. She claims her share and her further share in the property. She claimed because the property of Hassan Ali must go to her father. In the lifetime of Hassan Ali Shah, Rosakhani used to be performed at Hassanabad. At first it was recited at Jamatkhana. It was generally known as the big Jamatkhana Rosekhani was held there she used to be present there and during the 10 days of the Muharam she lived there at the Jamatkhana rosekhani related to the misfortune of the III Imad Hussein. During the 10 days of the Mohurrum, they recite the misfortunes which befell Hussain and then they cry. Mullahs recite the rosakhani. After the recital, all stand up and after that, they salute the 3rd, 8th and 12th Imam. This saluting is known by "Ziareth." This was done at every Muharram in Hassan is Ali Shah's life time. I did not live in big Jamatkhana after Hassan Ali's death. I used to live in Hasanabad and the rosakani was performed there. Other members of the family also lived in Hassanabad. After the death of Akbar Shah's mother did not go there. Malis only went, Akhbar Shah's mother died before her father. Rosekani was performed in every Khoja's bungalow during these two months. They were performed in the house of Sultan Mahomed Shah, Jenjir Shah in his lifetime published a book in Persian and the plaintiff had read it. In that book. . . (question objected).

So far as she knew he believed in the 12 Imams, Shah Hassan Ali took part in the rosakani and the salute which follod the rosakani. Other male members of the Family were also present. After Hassan Ali died, the religious belief of Ali Shah, was like a Shiah following 12 Imams. Ali Shah also took part in the Rosakani. Sultan Mahamad Shah also used to be present. She used to see him until 10 years ago. As the religious belief of Sultan Muhamad Shah she said he followed the same religion like her.—She saw him a thousand times say his prayer. If one does not say Nimaz, he is not a Mahomedan. This Nimas was taken from what the Prophet Mahamed had said in the Koran. Hassan Ali Shah used to say his prayer mostly at home, but he also used to go to the Imambara and the Mogul masjid. During the last five years he had a pain in his leg and he did not go. Plaintiff used to go to Imambara with other ladies of the Aga Khan Family such at the mother of Sultan Mahamed Shah, mother of Akbar Shah, mother of Jangir Shah, mother of Aga Ali Shah. In Bombay there are two Imambaras and she had gone to both of them. They are named after their founders. Of these Hassan Ali Shah attended both, but the ladies went usually to one and that is the Nimazi. In Ali Shah's lifetime the ladies of Ali Shah's family attended and last year she saw the mother of the first defendant herself; she was coming down as the plaintiff was going up. The Moguls are Shiahs.

She saw Ali Shah saying prayers. She saw Sultan Mahamad Shah saying prayers 10 years ago. Since then she did not go to see him and could not say anything. Jengir Shah and Akbar Shah said Nimaz. They said the same Nimaz as Hassan Ali Shah and Ali Shah.

The lady members also said the same nemzas, the girl must commence saying it at 9 years of age and the boy 14 years.

Mr. Bahadurji:—Is there any usage obtaining in the family of Aga Khan to allow a member of the family cash allowance, horse carriage &c. since the time of Aga Khan? This question was objected to by Mr. Inverarity.

Mr. Bahadurji—In the release it is stated that the various allowances and other requisitions and comforts were given and made as a matter of grace and not as a matter of right or custom or usage, &c.

Is that a true recital? No it is false.

Mr. Bahadurji—Do you say there was usage or custom to that effect?

Mr. Inverarity—I object to the question.

Mr. Bahadurji submitted that in the plaint it is not specifically put in that form. He read the answers to interrogatories.

Mr. Inverarity objected to using answers put in interrogatories.

Mr. Bahadurji replied that he was using the answer as he would use a previous statement of a witness to corroborate evidence.

The Judge—In most cases answers to interrogatories are put in by consent.

Mr. Bahadurji—I am entitled to show that the recital in the release was false.

The Judge—I can't allow any answer to be used.

Mr. Bahadurji—Interrogrtories are administered for the purpose of eliciting what the case of the other side is.

The Judge—Surely if there was a custom you should specifically plead it.

Mr. Bahadurji.—I tender this evidence to show that recital in the release as to the denial of custom and usage is false. We challenge the release as a fraud.

The Judge—I can't allow any usage to be set up not pleaded in the plaint.

Mr. Bahadurji asked permission to raise on issue an issues (1) and (2).

The Judge: I can't allow having regard to my ruling.

Mr Bahadurji requested permission of the Court to amend the plaint by omitting certain words from para 14 and the plaint was amended.

To the further questions of Mr. Bahadurji, plaintiff said that the recitals were false. She said it was the custom, usage and practice that all members of the family should remain together and be together. The custom was that we being all members of one family, the descendents of Hasan Ali Shah, were paid allowances. She heard that it was the custom from the time of Shah Haliullal that all members of the family should live together from generation to generation. She heard it from her aunt and from the mother of Akbar Shah, Jungi Shah, etc., and from her husband. She knew that was the usage or custom in the family of Hasan Ali Shah and this existed in the family for a long time.

Mr. Bahadurji.—Has this custom been regularly observed?

Mr. Inverarity: I object to this question as leading.

Plaintiff said that this custom prevailed in the time of Ali Shah. She had a conversation with Beebee Saheb in reference to the release.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, plaintiff said that no body had subscribed anything for the costs of the suit. She defrayed the cost of the suit entirely of her own money. At first all the Kojas were Ismailis. Now there are two classes. Those who become Ashnasharias do not give any offerings to Aga Khan. She had not been going to Aga Khan for the last 10 years and she could not say anything of those Ashnasharias, They have not given her any offering; she believes that.

The Ashnasharias look upon Aga Khan as an ordinary Sayid. She was 15 or 16 years old when Hasan Ali died. He died after I gave birth to a son. He died about a year and a half or two after my marriage.

Mr Inverarity—You said that your father and mother were killed at Jeddah in 1896?

Plaintiff—Yes. About 11 or 12 years ago.

Do you suggest that the present Aga Khan ordered the murder? I don't suggest it.

—Or have they anything to do it with it? Now I can't say if he had anything to do with it or not,

At that time Aga Khan was 19 years old, may be 18, 19 or 20 years. His mother would know it better.

Aga Khan married a daughter of Jungi Shah. Yes, he married her, his present wife.

The arrangements of that wedding were supervised by your husband?—It was with reference to the European guests that my husband made the arrangement.

Among other arrangements there was a band composed of the boys of the family? Yes—my two sons played in it not as a matter of glory.

Were you present?—Yes.

You arranged for the accommodation of the ladies?—No

When Hasham Shah was murdered Aga Khan was in Europe?—Yes.

You suggest Aga Khan has anything to do with the murder of Hasham? I don't suggest anything.

About the blankets you brought from Jeddah, did you mention that fact before this case?—No. I did not mention

Is there anything peculiar about the blankets? It bore the picture of a big lion. It was ordinary blanket. I brought only one blanket.

In your affidavit of 14th February 1906, you allege that Aga Khan was on bad terms with the family. Is that true?—It is true.

Do you remember making an affidavit in support of a rule preventing Messrs Payne and Co. practising for Aga Khan?—I remember to have made an affidavit.

In the 4th para of that affidavit did you suggest that your allowance began to be cut off from the time that you began instructing Framjee and Dinshaw?—It is about 5 years and I do not know what it is about.

You tried to stop Messrs Payne and Co., acting for Aga Khan on the ground that you instructed Framji and Dinshaw to claim your share in the first Aga Khan Estate? yes—it is so.

Framjee and Dinshaw denied it?—I say I told them.

You intended to suggest, that your allowances were cut off because you were consulting Framjee and Dinshaw to take steps against Aga Khan in respect of her grand fathers estate? —yes.

Is that letter written in Concert with Coochick Shah? No.

Had you consulted with Coochick Shah and in concert sent letter? Aga Khan. No.

Did you talk to him at all? I had no talk with him.

You know that about the same time Koochick Shah sent a letter to Aga Khan? I don't know.

Will you explain how Koochick Shah sent almost a simila letter to Aga Khan about the same time I do not know.

That letter was not written in concert with Coochick Shah.

Can you explain how it is that Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia wrote a letter on the same day on behalf of the 9th defendant to the same effect?—I do not know.

As a matter of fact Hoochickshah has been managing the case for you? No.

Did he attend on a number of commissions on your behalf and given instructions to your pleader. No, he had not gone on my behalf; I asked some solicitor to appoint somebody on my behalf to look after the case—.

Did he remit to your Rs. 3,000 that he collected from Zanzibar? No not at all.

You both appear by the same solictors? My solicitor is Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia. About his solicitor you had better ask him.

On the commissioner the pleader who appeared for you did appear for Hoochick Shah? I do not know that.

Have they asked your permission to appear for defendants 10 to 14? I do not know who the defendants are.

Here the names of defendants were read and their plaintiff said they have her permision, so far as her children were concerned.

In your plaint you allege that Aga Khan suppressed the will of the—Aga Khan? Yes.

When the—Aga Khan died, the present Aga Khan was 4 years old? Yes.

When did Kursh Snan and others tell you that Aga Khan suppressed the will of the first Aga Khan? They did not tell me so.

Whom told you say that Aga Khan suppressed the will of the first Aga Khan? No one told me, but I know that a great man like him will not leave the world without making a will, the mother of Akbar Shah and Jungi Shah said that he had made a will—You may ask my aunt who is alive.

Has your aunt told you that the first Aga Khan made a will and the present Aga Khan suppressed it? I did not hear from her; but I heard it from the mother of Akbar Shah and Jungi Shah.

Had you at any time alleged that the first Aga Khan made a will before you filed you plaint? I did not say, I was not asked by anybody.

Had you at any time alleged that the present Aga Khan had suppressed the will of the first Aga Khan? I was not asked by anybody.

In para 66 of the plaint, you make several charges against Aga Khan, you say that Aga Khan with a view to defraud other members of the faimly several properties have been placed in the name of strangers? Yes.

Just mention what portion of the estate have been placed in the name of the strangers?

I heard he had purchased a property at Matagon and transferred it in the name of Vania Ganjee.

Who told you that? I have heard it I can't say who told me.

Mr. Inverarity—Your lordship there is no such property at all.—It is absolutely an invention.

Then about the property at Dongree, you say he has transferred it in the name of Jaffer Pradhan? Who told you that? I do not know with whom I had conversation.

Is there any other property you my at Walkeshwar? He transferred a property in the name of one Kamara Ismail. Who told you that?—I don't remember who told me

Where is this property, is ton the top of the Hill, middle or bottom of the Hill? I don't know on which side.

Is there any other property? I have heard that there is another property at Nagapada transferred to the names of one Monjee.

Where about Nagapada? I am a woman, I can't tell You ask the solicitors andthey will tell you.

Any other property? There must be many other property and I do not know

You told us of a property in Nepean Road put in the name of Koja Mulji by Aga Khan? I can't remember.

Where about in Nepean Road is that property? I say I don't know where it is,

Is it near Jacab Circle or Kemp's shop? I don't know.

You told us that several properties in Parel and Khoja-Mohulla have been transferrd in the name of Punje's Bhai I dont know.

What do you mean by Punje Bhai? It means a particular brotherhood of Khojas

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to this day.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PARSI PUNCHAYET IMPUGNED.

In the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, was continued the hearing of the Bombay Parsis suit, of Sir D. M. Petit and others against Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, and other Trustees of the Bombay Parsi Panchayet Funds. More evidence was recorded for the plaintiffs.

Pestonji Framji Bhavnagri was further examined. He said, the Dubra convert Jina used to put on a red turban like a Hindu. On becoming Parsi, Jina and Jivi women did not change their names. Rustom was in charge of the stable. From what witness remembered, he had no reason whatever to believe that these converts were children, either of his father or grandfather.

Sorabji Bomonji Panthaki, Parsi priest from Surat, was the next witness for the plaintiffs. He said, that having acted as a priest for many years, he was well acquainted with tenets of the Zoroastrian Faith in regard to converts. Several of such converts had died: some still lived. Witness used to go to the Surat house of the Bhavnagris, with their family-priest Khorshedji Kateli, as his assistant in the performance of religious ceremonies. Kateli had since sied. Jivi put on Parsi dress: She attended on Dosibai, wife of Jamasji. Dosibai was the lady of the house: Jivi assisted in kitchen-work. In the Kalabhai family, there were Dubra converts: this matter was publicly known in Surat. One was Dhanji, another Kanji, and the third Bejan: besides them, there were two females, whose names witness could not recall. All five were originally Dubras: witness had seen them When Kalabhai was ruined, these converts wandered homeless from house to house: the Parsi Panchayet there made them allowances.

Two Seedee negros, who were dark-coloured persons with curly hair, were converted in the family of Mancherji Shett, because they had done deeds of bravery, when Parsis were being much harassed: their names were Rati Panji and Belai Sain. Witness's father used to talk to him of them. They went a-begging from door to door: the Parsis would not help them, on the ground that alms-giving was not customary in these cases. Being recognised as helpers of Parsis, they were invited to the public Zoroastrian seasonal feasts, known as Gahambars. In Khashrubhai Khan Saheb's famliy, there were three converts to Zoroastrianism: Jivo and Navroji, males; and Jivi female, who married Jivo. Jivo was like a Dubra: he could not come up in appearance to the Parsi race. He affected to recite "Saheri" verses: but the Borahs taunted him with, "What do you know about Sahari; you are a Dubra, after all. In those days, non-Parsi cooks were not employed in Parsi houses at Surat. Jivo retorted to the Borahs, "I am a Parsi."

In Porebunder, in Kattiawar, one Parsi, whose name witness mentioned, married a Kharwani woman, belonging to the Hindu seafaring-class, called Ratan: the Parsi was Abkari farmer there. Ratan was invested with the Parsi sacred shirt and waistband, in the Navjot, by Andhiaru Aspandiarji Bhappu, a priest. Ratan's two sons were married in Surat two or three years ago: on that occasion, Ratan went with the other Parsi women to the Atashbeheram fire-temple.

Witness knew Gulbai at Nadiad: she was originally a Hindu Sonaran of the goldsmith caste. Having married Faramdaru, a Parsi priest: she became a "Gorani," a Parsee priest's wife.

Begam, a Delhi woman, married Framji Bhikhaji Ross: she was converted in Surat. Framji was Dewan of Jetpore. She brought with her from Delhi, a son Dhonjishah, (3), and daughter Kankubai, (5), whose name, on conversion was changed to Kunvarbai. Framji wanted to convert his children into Zoroastrianism; his father Pithaji objected. After Phithaji's death, their Navjot investiture took place at Udvada.

Rustomji Vakil, an influential Parsi of Surat married a Mahomedan Kunvarbai, over half-a-centuary ago. They had three sons: Erach, Kavasshah, and Ardeshir.

Alibhai, a Dubra girl, the daughter of one Bucha, who was in the house of Kalabhai, was also converted. She was alive. Bucha's body was taken to the Tower of Silence. Bucha had two sons, Nosherwan and Mancher.

The hearing was adjourned.

APPEAL IN AN INTERPLEADER SUIT.

In the Appeal Bench in the High Court yesterday, the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal in the case of Jaganath Harilal against Tulka Kera and for others, in which the plaintiff and appellant, Jaganath, appealed from a decree passed by Mr. Justice Russell on the 7th October last.

The plaintiff's claim in the Court below was that the defendants may be restrained from taking any proceedings against him in respect of the amounts due on two mortgages mentioned in the plaint, that they may be required to interplead together concerning their claims to the two mortgages; that directions may be passed for the payment to the defendant or defendants entitled thereto of the sum brought into Court by the plaintiff, etc. In Mr. Justice Russell's opinion, indemnity in Section 470 referred only to the indemnity due to the plaintiff in the interpleader suit in respect of his paying the sum into Court and taking the interpleader proceedings. It could not refer to an indemnity altogether outside of the procedure. His Lordship therefore dismissed the suit with costs inasmuch as he held it to have been worthy framed.

The Chief Justice, in giving the decision of the Appeal Court, said this was an appeal by the plaintiff from a decree dismissing his suit with costs, on the ground that it was an interpleader suit, and so not maintainable. In his Lordship's opinion, Mr. Justice Russell had been misled by the terms in which the suit evidently was described before him, for to treat it as only a suit of interpleader, was to disregard paras d, e, and g of the prayer to the plaint. Those paras contained in substance a claim for redemption, and that, in the circumstances, was the appropriate remedy. The dismissal of this suit might possibly result in the loss to the plaintiff of this right to redeem; and that no one could have intended. The decree of the first court must, therefore, be set aside. There must be a decree declaring what was the amount due; the figure to be settled by the Court if the parties could not agree; and further declaring that the fifth defendant alone was entitled to receive the same, and then there would be the usual decree for redemption save that, by consent, the time for payment would be one month, etc. The plaintiff must pay the fifth defendant's costs of the suit, but not of the appeal, as it was the issue raised by the fifth defendant that occasioned the necessity of this appeal. The first four defendants must bear the plaintiff's costs of the suit, including the costs he has to pay to the fifth defendant. One-half of the plaintiff's costs of this appeal must be borne by the fifth defendant, and the other half will be borne by the other defendants.

THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Yesterday in the High Court, the Appeal Bench, composed of the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, disposed of an appeal in the case of the Shah Steam Navigation Company against Essaji Tajbhoy, Goolam Hoossein Issaji, and Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam. The plaintiffs had applied to Mr. Justice Knight, on the 4th November last, for an injunction restraining the defendants from plying or permitting to be plied any steamer taken back by the first two defendants under clause 17 of the agreement entered into between the parties. Mr. Justice Knight granted an injunction against the first two defendants, but refused to grant as against the third either a rule nisi or an injunction, inasmuch as there was no privity of contract apparent between him and the plaintiff-company. The present appeal was filed by the company against Mr. Justice Knight's order as regarded the third defendant. The grounds of the appeal were that the learned Judge had erred in considering that the appellants were not a going concern, and in considering that an injunction, if granted, would operate very injuriously against the interest of the travelling public.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, dismissed the appeal with costs.

GOVERNMENT'S BUSINESS METHODS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As we all know the financial year of the Government of India ends on the 31st March, and as we are only six weeks from that date there are numerous indications to show that an abnormal activity has set in in all Government Departments which have allotments to spend during the current financial year. This annual recurring activity at this season has been a puzzle to me for many a day. Government Contractors and all who are interested in Government work are straining every nerve to put in all they can before the fateful 31st March. Why should there be this indecent haste, and does it conduce to efficiency or economy? I cannot understand the "modus operandi." Can you enlighten me? To state a case as it appears to an outsider, the following seems to be the procedure. After going through many hands a certain thing is recommended by the Officers concerned to be done. The scheme goes up to Government and after it is approved by them, and estimate of Rs. 1 lakh is sanctioned for the job. Tenders are invited and a contract is eventually given. This all takes time, and meanwhile the Officer concerned has intimated that he estimates Rs. 50,000 will be required during the current year. Well so far so good; but the estimate of what can rightly be spent in the time is hopeless owing to a hundred and one things which the Officer concerned could not foresee. The job in question has an interest for many trades, and the Contractor, in the ordinary course of events and carrying on his operations in an ordinary business-like way, can only account for say Rs. 25,000 in the time before the fateful 31st March. But for the job a quantity of material of sorts is wanted which might be dumped on the ground before that date though it may not come into use for weeks or months. It may be pipes or steel beams, or electric wire or bricks or stones or a hundred other items which by squeezing the makers or sellers can be secured within the time. So the poor man who is of course not averse to quick payment worries all and sundry to get what he wants in the shape of material and dumps accordingly. It comes, therefore, that things are bought in a hurry and dumped in a hurry and the reason of it all the man in the street cannot understand. Surely to goodness the accounts departments of the Government are capable of producing a system which would avoid the state of affairs I have endeavoured to portray. If a business man conducted his operations on the same lines as Government in this connection, he would most assuredly come to grief.—Yours, &c.

ECONOMY.

Bombay, February 13.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 31ST JANUARY.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Arabia," Commander Thos. Leigh, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 31st January, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Morris, Mrs D
Gawtnome, Mrs D A
Cunningham, Miss F
Stone, Miss V H
Allen, Miss
Birkett, Rev A T Mrs and 2 infants
White, Mrs A E
Welchman, Mrs R H
May, Miss Francis
Morris, Mr R W
Goldsworthy, Mr J
Williams, Miss E
Slater, Miss E A
Pearson, Miss E
Pearson, Miss O
Clough, Miss R S
Kirkbride, Miss
Cralertree, Mrs
Simpkins, Mr
Champion, Mr W G
Brander, Mr J P Mrs and 2 infants
Pullen, Miss D
Gordon, Mrs E W
Higgins, Mrs and infant
Otey, Miss M
Edwards, Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Foord, Mr A W
McLeod, Dr H A and Mrs
Finlay, Mrs
Turner, Mrs
Troup, Mrs and child
Loch, Capt G C
Percy, Jones, Mrs and child
Marshall, Mrs W G
Navon, Lt D S
Burrard, Maj C
Mathews, Mr R T
Hutchins, Mrs M
Bannerman, Miss
Braudt, Miss
Pfister, Mr H
Bhadwar, Mr L D
Norris, Mr C
Hull, Mr and Mrs
Howell, Miss S M
Douglas, Maj M W
Beatbe, Miss M
Judd, Mr W Mrs and Miss
Lennox, Mrs Sussin
Spedding, Miss M
Scott, Hon Mary
Hicks Mr L J
Eurden, Mrs P R
Gordon, Mr C A
Mac Andrew, Maj
Harbord, Mrs
Anderson, Mr D E
Harrison, Mr A John
Young, Mr R
Nightingale, Mr F S
Brown, St T E
Valentine, Dr
Polin, Maj P C and Mrs
Clenisha, Maj
Mara, Miss E F
Mara, Miss J A
Gold, Mr Jas
Henderson, Capt
Henderson, Lady V.
Abernethy, Mrs
Crichton, Mr
Esplin, Mr
Innes, Mr
Houlden, Mr G S
Sein, Mr R L
John, Mrs H E
Berriff, Mr A
Ashworth, Mr P
Thorp, Rev W H
Wassermann, Mr
Lyne, Mr Ed A
Otto, Mr F W

FROM BRINDISI.

Brasier, Mr C E

FROM PORTSAID.

Ayers, Mr S
Ayers, Mrs S
Ayers, Mrs N
McCook, Prof J J
McCook, Miss F A
Har greaves, Mr F A

FOR KARACHI.

Handford's child and Mrs
Colomb, Lt Col F C and Mrs
Rowley, Mr J R
Handford, Mrs and infant
Corbett, Capt J S

FOR CALCUTTA.

Allen, Mr G

FOR RANGOON.

Munro, Mr J Y

FOR SINGAPORE.

Adam, Mr Frank

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

This Circus continues to add several attractive items on the programme every week. The usual matinee will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock for the benefit of the children and those who live in the suburbs. The children will be given a numbered ticket each and a gold and a silver watch will be presented to the two lucky ones who draw the first and second prize. The grand souvenir night follows and a gold watch and a bicyle will be given as first and second prize respectively to two from among those who hold the "three visits" coupon."

It is officially stated that the University Boat Race will be rowed on Saturday, April 4, at about half-past three in the afternoon. At a meeting of boat captains at Cambridge on Jan. 28, Mr. E. W. Powell, Third Trinity, was re-elected president, and Mr. D. C. R. Stuart was again elected hon. secretary. The Lent races were arranged for Feb. 26, 27, 28 and 29; and the Clinker Fours were fixed for March 12, 13 and 14.

DUFFERIN FUND ANNUAL MEETING.

Lord Minto's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

A highly successful general meeting of the Dufferin Fund was held this afternoon at Government House in the Throne Room under the Presidency of the Viceroy, Lady Minto, the Lieut-Governor, Lady Fraser, the Hon Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. Justice Mitra and Mr. Chitnavis and Mr. Buck, Joint Secretary of the Association being on the platform. Among those present were Sir Louis Dane, Sir Harvey and Lady Adamson, Sir Herbert Risley, General Scott, the Maharani of Kuch Behar, the Tikka Sahib of Nabha, Dr. Guru Das Banerjee, the Maharaj and Maharani of Burdwan and a large number of leading officials and native noblemen and gentlemen. Owing to the unavoidable absence through illness of Colonel Crooke Lawless the Honorary Secretary, his report was read by the Joint Secretary Mr. Buck. It traced the steady progress made during the past few years and alluding to remarks made by the late Sir John Woodburn and the Maharaja of Darbhanga said.—It was undoubtedly proved that purda nashin ladies would not attend hospitals unless it was possible to provide private accommodation for the patient and some member of her family. A special reference was made to the building just completed on these lines by the Nizam of Hyderabad. Mr. Buck concluded by saying that the Association could easily spend its present income and that whole progress was steady and sure, many years must necessarily pass before its objects are fully attained

The Hon'ble Mr. Miller then made a speech in which he paid a tribute to Lady Minto's keen and practical interest in the Association. He then proceeded to give an interesting account of the financial progress of the Association emphasising the fact that the Local Branches had during the past few years very greatly improved their financial position. He then explained the rules regarding the old investment of the funds of the Central and Local Branches and said that the proposed amendments giving Provincial and Local Committees wider powers. They had been drafted under careful legal advise and had received approval of Branch Associations. The motion was cordially supported by Mr. Justice Mitra and on being put to the meeting by the Viceroy, was carried unanimously.

Sir Andrew Fraser warmly thanked the Viceroy for presiding at the meeting and then proceeded to give an interesting account of the efforts to provide treatment for zenana ladies at the local Dufferin Hospital. Finally, he trusted the encouraging report presented by the Secretary would stimulate interest in the Association throughout India.

Mr. Chitnavis in seconding the vote of thanks alluded to the Viceroy's personal interest and Government wide sympathy with the Fund. The proceedings then terminated.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to me to be present to-day at the annual meeting of the Association which has laboured so devotedly in the interests of women. The Dufferin Fund is now approaching its 25th year of existence and Lady Dufferin, its sympathetic foundress, may indeed be proud of the progress which has been made by the well-known Association which she founded in August 1885. Since that year Lady Dufferin, Lady Lansdowne, Lady Elgin, Lady Curzon (during whose seven years of office remarkable progress was attained), Lady Ampthill, for a brief period and Lady Minto, have all in turn held office of Lady President of the the Central Committee which has conducted the policy of the Association and endeavoured to assist with the means in its possession the development of the work carried on by the Provincial and District branches. Since Lady Minto has been in India her Excellency has, as you have heard from the Honorary Secretary, had the opportunity of visiting a very considerable number of the large centres engaged in furthering the objects of the Association. She is, I can assure you, very keenly interested in the good administration of hospitals in which she has had no small experience and I hope that when the summary is written of the progress which has been achieved, during her term of office it may be found to compare favourably with that of her predecessors.

I should like to take this opportunity of alluding to the loss which the Dufferin Fund and indeed the Province of Bengal has sustained by the death of the late Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore. He was one of the original members of the Central Committee and besides signing the Memorandum of Association whereby the Dufferin Fund was registerred in 1885 under Act II. of 1860, he held at the time of his death the important office of a co-trustee of the Association's Fund. He was a valuable member of the Committee and he more than once contributed liberally to its hospital and other schemes. There are many men who have risen to high offices who have been connected with the welfare of the Dufferin Fund. Among those who took a keen interest as members of the Central Committee in its affair in the early days of its existence were Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Charles Aitchison, Sir Antony Macdonnell Sir Philip Hutchins, Sir Charles Lyall, the late Sir John Woodburn, the late Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan of Aligarh and the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit. A valuable member of the Committee to for many years and who for a short time acted as President of the Association was the brilliant administrator who has just been obliged by ill health to retire from the Punjab, namely Sir Denzil Ibbetson.

The Central Committee has certainly been fortunate in in its Honorary Secretaries, for among the names of those who rendered valuable assistance in this capacity I find those of Colonel Harry Cooper, the first Secretary, Sir Walter Lawrence, Sir John Hewett and Surgeon-General Sir Bejamin Franklin. To day the fund is most fortunate in possessing such an energetic Secretary as Colonel Crook Lawless whilst Mr. Buck has ably filled the post of permanent Secretary to the Committee for nearly twenty years and has spared no pains to promote its objects throughout India. The Provinces will easily recall the names of those whose labours on behalf of the women of India have been labours of love and perhaps none more readily than those of Sir Auckland Colvin in the old North-West Provinces, Sir Charles and Lady Elliott in Bengal, Lady Harris and Lady Northcote in Bombay and Lady Wenlock and Lady Ampthill in Madras. I find too when mentioning supporters of the fund that the Ruling Chiefs of India have set aside buildings to the value of about thirteen lakhs of rupees for female hospitals, besides contributing large sums to the various schemes which have been started from time to time. I am extremely glad to see from the last map tracing the progress of the Association that there is now scarcely a State in India where the usefulness of the Dufferin Fund is not fully recognised and supported.

Including the value of all the buildings either constructed by or presented to the Fund about 40 lakhs of rupees may, I find, be taken as a fair valuation of the institution now engaged in conection with its work.

I think the Association can fairly claim the cordial support of the public of this country and of the wealthy Native Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen in particular, if one takes a glance at the record of the work which has been accomplished up to the present. The main objects of this great charity as set forth in the Articles of Association are threefold: (1) medical tuition, (2) medical relief, and (3) the supply of trained female nurses and midwives. Now the progress which has been made in these directions has been annually set forth in the reports which have been issued by the Central Committee, but I imagine that the fact which is most interesting to the public is the table showing the number of patients who have been relieved during the year. Looking back to 1888 the first year for which any reliable return could be given I find that 100,000 patients were treated during the year and this total has gradually increased till it has practically reached two millions a year. When the figures for 1907 are received and are included in the grand total of women and children that will have been assisted by the Dufferin Fund since its inception that total may safely be taken at just under 25 millions. So, following the example of my predecessors in office, I have no hesitation in urging all sections of the community of India to continue to support a scheme originated for the benefit of the wives and daughters of her people.

The Dufferin Fund has not existed for all these years without a certain amount of criticism and as its sphere of operations has steadily extended, so has work increased which falls upon the Lady President and her advisers. I think that on the whole the public will admit that these duties have been conscientiously performed. The Honorary Solicitor to the Association Mr. Kesteven has recently advised the Committee that a revision was necessary in the original Articles of Association in order that the branches of the Fund be legally given a somewhat wider discretion with reference to the investments of their funds and the amendments which have been proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Miller and seconded by Mr. Justice Mitra, and accepting the same by this meeting will, I hope, prove the means of safely increasing in some small measure the present income of the Association and its branches, including the investments of the Central Provincial and Districts branches. About thirty-five lakhs are now invested in various securities and trusts. Considerable as this sum may seem to be it is by no means a large one when we consider that the income derived from it has to be devoted to the relief of well over a million women in this country.

I am glad to have had this opportunity not only of publicly expressing on behalf of Lady Minto and myself our keen sympathy in this great charitable organisation but also of informing you both that both

FEAR THE LEAST CHILL.

Colds and Chills cannot be disregarded with impunity.

When you wear Pure Wool Colting the danger of catching either is considerably minimised.

But the Wool must be pure. Any admixture of cotton will destroy the efficacy, and lay the wearer open to various dangers.

DHARIWAL

PURE

WOOL

MATERIALS

are guaranteed to contain nothing but the purest wool obtainable.

This ensures safety, comfort and economy. Send for samples to—

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS

£6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS

Messrs. KING KING & CO

BOMBAY.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.

AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.

THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S.:—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G.:—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex can now write 75 words a minute."

Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.

THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MAUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.

A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1300.

Each Vol. Rs. 8-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols. Rs. 15-8.

Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,

"THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES,

KITCHEN REQUISITES.

STOVE DEPOT.

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY.

EVERY NEW STYLE AND NOVELTY IN

DRESS GOODS AND MILLINERY,

From the simple and inexpensive to the elaborate order. Distinctive, correct, and not high-priced.

NOTE:—We have an immense Stock of Dress Materials to select from

MESDAMES CLARENCE,

HIGH CLASS MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

DUNALD HOUSE, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

9, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....Rs. 2,00,00 000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs 1 50,00.000

HEAD OFFICE:

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain,

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

P. MEHTA & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

THE most reliable house in Bombay, for Jewellery, Wedding and Birthday Presents, Gymkhana and Sports Prizes.

A nice selection of Cutch, Madras, and Cashmere Silverware, Sandalwood and Vizagapatam Ivory Boxes, Embroidery, and all sorts of Indian Curiosities, always kept in Stock.

PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

109, MEADOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 298.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY.

ALONG WITH

ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS

COVERED BY

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

:o:

JULIUS GOVE!

JUST LANDED ex s. s. "CHANDA" 300 HORSES specially selected for the Bombay Market:—Teams, Pairs, Carriage Horses, Hacks, Chargers, Polo Ponies and Race Horses, etc.

JULIUS GOVE!

SCOTT'S STABLES,

GILDER STREET, BYCULLA.

AVOID

DISAPPOINTMENTS

The FINEST ARTISTIC WORK

WITH THE

UTMOST PROMPTNESS

CAN ONLY BE HAD FROM US.

AT

POPULAR PRICES.

1 Doz. Silver Type ... ... Rs. 16
1 „ Platino Type ... ... „ 25

OTHER SIZES SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

AMATEURS Receive our best attention in developing and printing films or plates.

PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS and ALL LOCAL EVENTS

CAN ALWAYS BE VIEWED AT

OUR ART SALOON.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS,

WHITEAWAY'S BUILDING,

LIFT AVAILABLE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

OSRAM LAMPS,

stocked by

GREAVES COTTON & CO.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,

AND CONTRACTORS,

47, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

BLUTHNER

PIANOFORTE MAKER TO HER MAJESTY

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BLUTHNER PIANOS

ARE

The Most Successful Pianos in the World

Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—

"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."

A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1908.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BRITISH COLONIES.

Long as the world has been peopled by nations that laboriously evolve laws to define their rights, promote their progress and their trade, a patent system of government has not yet been designed to fit equally all peoples. The question of legislation and of government in newly settled colonies comes up with as much urgency and refreshing novelty in this advanced age of boasted progress as it did in the classic days when new conquests expanded the limits of the stately Roman Empire. There is unfortunately no accommodating body politic to clothe the spirit of a new people elastic enough to automatically grow with their growth and strong enough to sustain them in their upward flight to freedom. The process by which colonies attain to self-government is not so simple. The steps are difficult to mount and have to be conquered one by one, fortunately not always with the shedding of blood, but in polemical battles between ardent statesmen, each armed with equally good reasons for supporting or resisting innovations. At the Royal Society of Arts—the addition of "Royal" to the title of the Society is more than justified by the increasing interest and value of its sessions—on the 28th of January Mr. A. Berriedale Keith, M. A. read what every speaker who took part in the subsequent discussion truly described as a most excellent paper on "The Development of Colonial Self-Government in the Nineteenth Century." Mr. Keith, besides being a distinguished Sanscrit scholar, is a past master in all that concerns colonial administration, and an expert to whom the mysteries of the Colonial Office are mere child's play. As an exponent of the appallingly dry subject he selected for his paper, he showed his skill in making not only clear but interesting to his audience the difficulties through which the colonies have passed on their road to self-government. He must have considerably enlarged their knowledge of colonial legislation on which a fine British fog may be said to permanently rest. Mr. Keith began by describing the legislative position of most of the colonies which sixty-five years ago enjoyed a representative government, with a Governor and executive officials selected by the Secretary of State, a Lower House elected by the colony itself, and an Upper House of members nominated, generally on the advice of the Governor, by the Crown.

These bodies formed the legislature. The judges were also creations of the Secretary of State, but their tenure of office was generally permanent. Friction and disputes were unfortunately not unknown. The people spoke their wishes more or less loudly through their representatives, but these were subject to the Upper House as well as to the Governor who could exercise his right of veto. The Governor himself had not unfettered rule; in financial matters he was helpless without the vote of the Legislature, which controlled all taxation, except provision for a modest Civil List. Behind the Governor was the Secretary of State who might and often did refuse to advise His Majesty to sanction legislation passed by the colony. If these different controls guaranteed prudence, they just as often obstructed wise dealing in purely local matters. "It is only fair to Downing Street to say," remarked Mr. Keith, that the legislation which they peremptorily rejected was often of the most unscientific and foolish description, and their action, in the vast majority of cases, was conceived solely in the interest of the colony, though no doubt that interest might easily be misunderstood by men who had themselves no colonial experience." Such a form of government, the lecturer held, is bound either to advance or recede. All colonies did not move on to the higher plane of self-government, quite as many moved backwards to Crown Colony administration. Sometimes, as in Jamaica after the disturbances in 1866, the need may arise for a return to a strong executive authority. That island then surrendered its right to representative government, after enjoying it for two hundred years. It was Lord Durham who founded the system of responsible colonial government which fits the case to-day almost, if not quite, as well as when he designed it sixty-six years ago, but his idea that amalgamation of the Upper and Lower Provinces would solve the racial question in Canada has not been realised. Self-Government was granted to the Dominion in 1841, in 1850 to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, to New Zealand in 1852, to New South Wales and Victoria in 1855, to Tasmania and South Australia in 1856, and Queensland, directly it was made a colony, received the boon in 1859. Western Australia, having no population to speak of in those early days, got self-government in 1890. The Cape of Good Hope decided to accept it in 1872, Natal in 1893, and in 1906 and 1907 respectively, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony were granted responsible, without preliminary canter in representative, government. All these colonies, where there is a large white population, are free from direct control of the Home Government, and even its indirect control is much diminished. There are few points on which Imperial interference is still the rule. A Colonial Governor can hardly be considered a free agent, though the limits of influence by his Council are not well defined. There are apparently any number of precedents for various lines of action. One thing is certain, he may resign if he does not find the situation satisfy his sense of the fitness of things. He is thus, perhaps, in a better position than is a constitutional monarch, who must give way to a popular ministry or endanger his throne.

A Colonial Governor may chop and change his advisers if he thinks he can thereby find better representatives of the will of the people. But the turmoil of a general election is a high price to pay for the chance of new ministers acquiescing in his view of administration. Should the old ministers come back with a Parliamentary majority, the Governor must accept their advice or face his own recall, which Mr. Keith says would be, in such an event, inevitable. On the whole a Colonial Governor, or even the Governor General of the Dominion, has not a really enviable post. Although an Imperial servant, armed with the royal instructions, he has to accept the direction of the colonists as given through his ministers. He goes out to govern, but finds himself governed, let us hope wisely, by his Council. The Imperial Government long kept in its own hand the waste lands of the colonies. But gradually the different Governments have been allowed sole control of these millions of acres, in many cases unexplored tracts. In commercial and customs affairs, the colonies enjoy freedom of action with the proviso that any trade preference granted to a foreign country must be extended to every British colony and to Great Britain. The South African Customs Union has adopted the principle of inter-colonial preference. Mr. Keith referred to the introduction by Canada, the Australian Colonies and Natal of Bills regulating the immigration of Asiatics, but he carefully refrained from expressing an opinion on the matter, contenting himself with recording the acceptance by Mr. Chamberlain in 1897 of the compromise based on an education instead of a colour test, and the passing of Acts in Natal and the Australian Commonwealth by which the Indian student and substantial merchant are permitted to enter these countries, but the "pedlar", whom the lecturer described as "the special bugbear" of the Australian public, is excluded. This question is still far from solution. British Indians will continue to agitate against laws that restrain them from settling where commercial success seems easy of attainment, and they will expect the Mother Country to make the restriction of Asiatic immigration an Imperial question. Sir Charles Dilke, who presided at the reading of Mr. Keith's paper, offered cordial congratulations on his clever treatment of the subject, and further elucidated some of the points, drawing on the ample knowledge of Imperial affairs which the author of "The Problems of Greater Britain" possesses. The discussion was taken up by experienced colonial officials who expressed hopes that not only every man in the Colonial Office but every member of Parliament should read and inwardly digest Mr. Keith's paper, a paper that was bound to enlighten them on affairs of which they were profoundly and most lamentably ignorant. This pious aspiration, we fear, will scarcely be heard, for colonial interests do not arouse a burning enthusiasm in the normal British breast. For this very reason Mr. Keith did well to make the evolution of self-government in the colonies plain to his audience.

THE PORT OF LONDON.

Mr. BROODBANK recently resented at some length, in at home contemporary, the attacks which have been made on the policy of the various authorities responsible for the Port of Loudon, and did his best to show that London was the best of all possible ports in the best of all possible worlds. His views, however, do not seem to coincide with those of the users of the port. The general opinion seems to be that the greatest need is for more wharves. A glance at the totals of the tonnage dealt with gives the reason. In 1906 the aggregate tonnage of merchandise dealt with was twenty-nine and a half million tons, of which eight and a half million tons was coal, leaving twenty-one millions of general cargo. The measurement tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port with cargoes in 1906 was 26,565,960 tons, of which abouf 4,000,000 tons carried coal only, the remaining 22,500,000 tons carrying the above 21 million tons of general cargo. This bears out the general impression that at London the aggregate measurement tonnage of cargo vessels is equivalent to the aggregate cargo tonnage carried. How these 29½ million tons of cargo were handled and disposed is shown by the following. The London and India Docks Co. dealt with 1,500,000 tons, and the other Dock Companies with 1,000,000. The amount barged in and out of all the docks under the "free water" clause was 8,500,000 tons, while 18,500,000 tons were discharged or loaded at wharves and piers in the river. It is clear, therefore, that no less than twenty-seven million tons avoided or evaded the direct payment of any dock charges whatever. Sir Thomas Sutherland stated to the Royal Commission that "in his opinion the system of discharging overside into barges is a growing system and that if the docks are suffering from it now financially, they will suffer from it more in time to come." This was but another way of expressing what other witnesses said. Sir Alfred Jones said. "If you can give me a quay in the river where the ship can lie alongside safely and approach at any stage of the tide, that would be a better system than dock gates where you have to wait for the tide." Mr. R. Cattarns, representing the General Steam Navigation Co., owning 49 ships, 50 barges, wharves and factory, clearing about 1½ million tons of shipping per annum; also the Short Sea Traders' Association, owning over 200 vessels of more than 210,000 tonnage and employing over one half the steam tonnage entered and cleared through the Port of London, said: "It is not possible to do more than give an approximate estimate of the vessels that worked in the stream and those that worked in the docks, but it may be taken that about 10,000,000 tons of shipping load and discharge in the stream. We urge that the Port Authority ought to provide London with the facilities we find elsewhere. We have them at Hamburg, Antwerp, and elsewhere, in the shape of quays along the banks of the river. . . . Long Reach is a place that has been made by nature almost specially fitted for this very work. You have the deepest water, the straightest reach, a wide water-way land on either side unoccupied, there would be no difficulty, we think, in providing piers where vessels could come and discharge cargoes and where barges could lie on the other side of the piers protected by them. No mudding would be required. There would be no sitting. . . You would be able to work at a very small price . . . and what is still more valuable, have means of access to London along the south side of the river, which at present does not exist. The suggestion has been made that it would be a very serious difficulty to discharge these large vessels into craft in a tideway, but in practice we do not find that is so. We have to work in the tideway in the Upper Pool where our barges are right out in the strength of a three-knot tide, and have not the least difficulty; on the contrary, it is rather an assistance to us than otherwise, because the tide enables us to work the barges easily. . . . The quays in question would not compete with the docks; the ships which would use the quays are just those very ships which have to be brought to the Port of London. . . If they come to the docks they have to incur the dock charges which they do not incur at Antwerp, and then you get this violent difference between London charges and Antwerp charges, which is vital, and should be met somehow if we are going to do any good at all." Mr. Cattarns also submitted a Resolution from the Short Sea Traders' Association, stating that further expenditure should in the main be directed "to erecting piers and providing deep-water berths for steamers of the largest tonnage, which will enable them to avoid the delays consequent upon docking and undocking and to load and discharge their cargoes with the greatest rapidity and the least expense." Other opinions no less strongly expressed in the same strain might be quoted but it is clear, despite Mr. Broodbanks's happy view of the situation that the docks are not suitable for the traffic, that great extension is necessary and that a "free water" trade is the one most desired.

THE ZAKKA KHEL EXPEDITION.

THE force about to be sent across the frontier for the chastisement of the Zakka Khels is, no doubt, after careful consideration of past experiences, deemed sufficient for the purpose. And no further complications extending over wider area are evidently contemplated. The route that the Expedition will probably follow will be by Lala Chena and Chura and from there to Chena in the Bazar Valley. The road is tolerably good throughout and difficulties as regards transport will be considerable, if any. Chena was visited by Sir William Lockhart in December 1897, as soon as he had arrived at the end of his famous march out of Tirah down the Bara Valley. It was reported to be the storehouse for the loot of the Zakka Khels, the stronghold for their Lares and Penates, but our troops found only a village of very poor houses, though there were some strong tower defences; these we blew up and left Chena in flames. The Tirah Expedition of 1897 terminated the same day as this, the last of many such retributive acts on our part occurred. Zakka Khels are the most recalcitrant and unapproachable of all the Frontier tribes, the least trusted by their fellow clans in a country where no man is trusted. They are poor cultivators but have been described as "Thieves of Thieves." It is improbable that they will have removed their herds and chattels to the highlands at this time of the year, but it is just as doubtful that we shall discover their place of hiding in the limited time that, it is said, will be at the disposal of the Force. The Zakka Khels have not really much to lose and it is just possible that they have counted the consequences of their daring. It is merely a matter of time to build their poorly constructed villages of crops, we shall find few, and what we may destroy of them will be replaced from other sources; these expeditions have neither a lasting nor a satisfactory effect at the time. There will be the usual desultory fighting, a few lives perhaps, being lost on either side, and the irreconcilable Zakka Khels will be left, we hope, sufficiently impressed to ponder a while before they start again on their bold exploits. The goal of the Expedition has not, of course, been made known, but this tribe is one of the most numerous of the great Afridi tribes and unsurpassed by any in guerilla warfare where all are guerillas in their method of fighting. To punish them effectively a large area of difficult country may have to be traversed which may prove to be a more than adequate task for the force about to be despatched. We know from experience that it takes but a spark to set the border ablaze, but it may be conjectured that the Zakka Khels are not so beloved of other clans that they should show their admiration for their daring by now aiding them against us: it may even be probable that they have little sympathy with them in their foolhardiness. It is not, however, quite clear to us how in so short a time this expeditionary force will be able to administer such punishment to the Zakka Khels as will have any salutary effect.

THURSDAY'S FACTION FIGHT.

THE disorder which occurred in the Bazaar on Thursday afternoon was not wholly unanticipated and for days previously troops had marched through various parts of the town with a view to overawing the disorderly and inspiring the peaceable with confidence. The police were fully on the alert and we must bear testimony to the adequacy of their arrangements and the promptitude with which they were carried into effect, thus reducing to a minimum what might have developed into a very serious affair equalling in horror the riots of 1893 and 1898. Sections of the same religion, but differing on only minor points of ritual or doctrine, are proverbially the bittered enemies and it can scarcely be said that there was really any provocation to justify the scenes of Thursday—unless there be more than has yet transpired as to the one section of the Mahomedan community causing annoyance to the other. It was doubtless a disappointment to the builders of taboots and to the whole of those who join in the "Hobson Jobson," more as an orgie than as a religious ceremony, to be deprived of their annual spectacle, and many of them would gladly have joined in the fray, but there was not time for them to take action. With the first sign of lawlessness revolvers were fired and the streets were cleared before it had time to develop. When night came on the town was in charge of the military whose pickets connected the different posts where police and detachments of soldiers were posted. It is early yet to discuss the rights or wrongs of the case or to decide which was in fact the aggrieved party. What stands out most boldly is the excellence of the police arrangements and the remarkable precision and promptitude with which they were carried into effect. The Commissioner is sincerely to be congratulated on his success and the smart and soldierlike manner in which his officers and men helped him to attain it.

THE Amir was Still at Kabul on the 5th instant.

THE Florio and Rubattino s. s. "Levanzo" left Hongkong for Bombay yesterday.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber," from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the night of the 13th instant and is due here at 6 a.m., on the 19th instant. The same Coy.'s s.s. "Nippon," from Japan, arrived at Colombo yesterday morning.

THE Government of India have decided that certain charges shall be made for all seeds issued from the Central Research Institute, whether to Government or to Local Fund Institutions.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE OPENING DAY AT WESTMINSTER.

Lord Curzon in Parliament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

There is not much to be said about the opening of Parliament on Wednesday. Following what the "Times" calls the "invariable and laudable practice in the present reign" the ceremony was performed by His Majesty in person and, although the novelty of the pageant customary on these occasions has worn off, the crowds on the line of route from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament seemed, if anything, greater than ever. The weather was exceptionally favourable and it was noticeable that the concourse did not break up when the procession passed on its way to Westminster, as it usually does, but waited patiently for the return journey. The only new feature—and it was not a very pleasant feature—was the behaviour of the suffragettes. I do not allude to the isolated groups who, as the State coach rolled by, raised the banner with the familiar device "Votes for Women", but the attempt of certain more ardent spirits to present the King personally with a petition as he was leaving Buckingham Palace. It appears that two groups of suffragettes, about thirty yards apart, were stationed in the Mall, each with a written copy of the petition. As the royal carriage drove out from the Palace courtyard a Mrs. Kenningale Cook and a Miss Munroe made a dash for it. They were promptly seized by police and Guardsmen, and hustled to the back of the crowd. In the middle of the confusion another suffragette, Miss Neilans, who was standing with a companion a short distance away, rushed out and endeavoured to reach the King's carriage. The lady had almost achieved her object when she was laid hold of and taken back through the crowd. After her name and address had been taken she was released. A curious incident of another character was occurring within the walls of Parliament. Seated on one of the front benches in the Gilded Chamber was a gentleman in the robes of a peer whose face was unfamiliar to the attendants, though that was not thought much of, as many of their Lordships never go near the place. However, attention was later called to him and he was interviewed by the Garter King at Arms or one of the other functionaries of the College of Arms. In reply to some demand he produced a document which apparently was held not to be a justification for his remaining and he was escorted from the Chamber. The gentleman styles himself Lord De Morley and is claimant to a peerage. In one of the peerages it is stated that the De Morley barony which was created in 1299 has been in abeyance since 1686 but is now claimed by James Thorne Roi de Morley of Yale Court, West Hampstead. In the House of Lords the Address in reply to the King's speech was moved by Lord Airedale better known as Sir James Kitson and seconded by Lord Nunburnholme, the former member for West Hull, who succeeded on the death of his father to the head of the well known shipping firm of Wilson. The selection of these two peers for the performance of a difficult but coveted duty afforded the leader of the Opposition in the Lords an opportunity of making a neat point. Said Lord Lansdowne:—"The noble mover spoke of himself as a railway man; the noble seconder referred to the fact that he was connected with the shipping trade of this country. I am reminded that, recently, a distinguished colleague of the noble marquis opposite told his audience that the House of Lords possibly knew something about persons and gamekeepers, but that it knew nothing about trade. I cannot but think that, when the noble marquis selected for the mover of the Address the noble lord who has not only had the advantage of being president of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce and of the Iron and Steel Institute, he must have intended to administer a sly rebuke to his colleague." In the Commons the mover and seconder were Mr. R. C. Lehmann and Mr. Howell Davies. Mr. Lehmann besides being known to fame as a rowing man is a member of the staff of "Punch", but he evidently keeps his humour for the pages of that universally admired publication, for his performance on Wednesday was woefully dull. Mr. Davies was commonplace and in his remarks on the scarcity in India, blundering. Neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Asquith, acting as leader in the Prime Minister's regrettable absence was illuminating and, on the whole, the opening sitting of what is according to all accounts to be a critical session was particularly tame. Whether it is owing to the Mid-Devon Election or the headway that, for the moment at least Tariff Reform seems to be making, the Ministerialists do not seem to be exactly in exuberant spirits. Nor is the result of the division on Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's amendment with reference to the unemployed problem likely to make Liberals more cheerful. For the Government majority to fall to 49 on the second day of the session is, to say the least, rather remarkable.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN DEBATE.

An amendment to the address calling attention to affairs in India was proposed this afternoon by Dr. Rutherford in terms which provoked Mr. Morley to an unwonted display of his powers of urbane irony. Nothing could have been more scathing in its own manner than the way in which the Minister, simply by reading the language of his critic's proposition, turned it to ridicule. Thus Dr. Rutherford's "humble submission that the present condition of affairs in India demands the immediate and serious attention of His Majesty's Government," provoked the natural comment that its author must be living in a strange world if he supposed that there was ever a moment during which Indian affairs were not receiving "the immediate and serious attention" of the Government. Again, the statement that "the present proposals of the Government of India are inadequate to allay the existing and growing discontent," elicited a sharp challenge to Dr. Rutherford to submit himself to an examination as to the character of those proposals. "He has spent six whole weeks in India," said Mr. Morley, with unusual severity, "and to us who have been wearing out our souls over these problems he comes forward with at least twenty *ipse dixits*, and tells us that we must do this and that if we are to do any good." As to the demand for "comprehensive measures of reform in the direction of giving the people of India control over their own affairs," the Minister complained with some warmth of the failure of his critics to recognise the value of the concessions he had already made to native opinion, and fairly tore to tatters a sort of paper constitution to which Dr. Rutherford had committed himself, embodying a fantastic combination of the elements of a Russian Duma with the principles of Colonial self-government—"something," as its author quaintly put it, "like the British Constitution without the House of Lords." As to the complaint that he was too much in the hands of his officials, Mr. Morley, after informing his censors with ironical humility that he proposed to continue in his own interpretation of the principles and practice of Liberalism without taking lessons from them, went on to remind Dr. Rutherford that gentlemen who paid visits to India sometimes got into the hands of people too. "I saw both people and officials," interjected the indignant Dr. Rutherford. "Then," said Mr. Morley, shrugging his shoulders, "my friend has come out of the hands of both of them, still with much to learn." Although the Minister's reply was so animated, the debate as a whole came to very little. Some severe criticisms were passed on Lord Curzon, notably by Sir Henry Cotton, who anathematised the ex Viceroy's Bengal policy as "accursed," and Mr. Donald Smeaton, who declared that instead of having been allowed to take his seat as a representative Irish peer in the House of Lords his former chief should have been impeached at the bar of that august Assembly. But Mr. Smeaton, at the same time, hoped that Mr. Morley would be allowed time and freedom to develop his own policy and agreed with the Minister that the last two years witnessed a marked improvement in the condition of affairs. Several members pleaded for a revival of the old system of a Parliamentary Committee as a means of bringing Parliament into closer touch with the mind of India, and, although Mr. Morley emphasised the drawbacks as well as the advantages of the proposal he indicated that he was prepared to give it further consideration. During the greater part of the discussion, which closed with the withdrawal of the amendment, scarcely a quorum of members was present. At one point not a single Unionist was to be seen in the House, and for nearly two hours Mr. Chaplin had the front Opposition bench to himself. Four of the Irish members and two Labour men sat out the debate, and the rest were Liberals.

LORD CURZON AS A PEER OF PARLIAMENT.

The statement that when Lord Curzon presented himself in the Upper House on Wednesday he was anxious as to his fate is, I believe, wholly imaginary. My information is that he knew beforehand what the Lord Chancellor's decision would be and that he had satisfied himself from the first that he was sure of being allowed to take his seat. The public, however, were not as well informed and the general expectation was that his claim would be referred to a Committee of Privilege. Lord Curzon was of course, not present when the King read his speech but he occupied a conspicuous position when the House assembled later in the afternoon for the debate on the address. At the first he sat on the steps of the throne, but when his case came on he jumped to his feet and listened intently. The official known as the Clerk of the Hanaper of Ireland—the word "hanaper" comes from the Latin *hanaperium*, a large case or basket—attended in person with the writ which was handed to the Clerk of the Parliaments and read by him. The thing was soon over. The Lord Chancellor in a few words settled the only point raised by the form of the writ, namely, whether Lord Curzon was disqualified as Lord Palmerston always thought he was, through not having claimed his right to vote as a representative peer of Ireland. Lord Loreburn pointed out that the Act of Union made no requirement except that the candidate for election should be a temporal peer of Ireland. As to Lord Curzon being a temporal peer of Ireland there was, of course, no doubt and in the circumstances was in the LordChancellor's opinion entitled to take his seat. Lord Loreburn mentioned that certain precedents quoted to a Committee of the House of Lords thirty years ago were perhaps favourable to the view he enunciated, but he preferred to rely upon the Act which, he thought, was clear. Lord Halsbury with a sneer at the expense of Mr. Swift MacNeill said ditto to his successor on the woolsack and Lord Curzon then subscribed to the oath, taking his seat amidst cheers on the front Opposition Bench between one ex-Viceroy (Lord Dudley) and the son of another (the Duke of Marlborough.) Lord Curzon evidently does not intend to let the grass grow under his feet and he had not been a member of the House of Lords 24 hours before he tabled a motion to call attention to the Anglo-Russian agreement of which, as was suspected he apparently does not altogether approve. I saw Mr. Swift MacNeill shortly after Lord Curzon had been admitted to the red benches and said: "Well your friend has got in." "Who do you mean—Lord Curzon?" "Yes." "Well I think the question ought to have been referred to a Committee. But I'll intend to propose that the election of Irish representative peers be abolished." He has since given notice of the following amendment to the Address:—"And we humbly represent to Your Majesty that a measure should be immediately introduced by Your Majesty's Ministers for the abolition of the powers conferred by the Articles of the Act of Union on the Crown in respect of the creation of Irish Peers and on the Members of the Irish Peerage in respect to the election of representative Peers to the House of Lords, having regard to the fact that a Select Committee of the House of Lords, of which the Earl of Rosebery was chairman, reported unanimously, so far back as 1874, that they were convinced that every addition to the Irish Peerage only increased and perpetuated the anomalous condition of that body and pronounced in favour of the modification of the Fourth Article of the Act of Union in this matter, and that a recent incident has emphasised the fact that an election to an Irish representative peerage is a constitutional anomaly indefensible in principle, and contrary to the spirit of representative institutions." A propos the redoubtable Mr. Lea has drafted an amendment regretting that no mention is made in the Royal Speech of any steps to prevent the sale and brokerage of peerages and other honours, "since such practice is calculated to lower the dignity of public life and throw discredit on the whole system of Parliamentary Government." I may add that according to the "Pall Mall Gazette" the voting in the Irish election was as follows:—Lord Curzon 34; Lord Ashtown 32, Lord Farnham 30.

PROGRESS OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

The Journal of the Royal Society of Arts published this evening contains Mr. Lawrence's fine paper on the above subject and the official report of the speeches delivered on the occasion by the Chairman (Sir James Monteath), Lord Reay, Dr. Voelcker, Sir George Watt, Sir Thomas Holderness, Professor Dunstan and Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree. Dr. Voelcker in his remarks on the 16th inst. said that Mr. Lawrence had raised a question which naturally exercised people's minds. Would the day ever come when English (agricultural) specialists be replaced by Indians? in other words, would the Indian become an independent investigator? Speaking with diffidence Dr. Voelcker's conclusion, as expressed by him on the occasion, is that, although a great deal may be made of Indians in the colleges and institutes of the country, the position they will occupy will be that of assistants rather than independent investigators and workers in pure Science and that, for a considerable time at least your Agricultural Department will have to look to Europe for expert guidance. Sir Manchérjee took exception to this statement and appealed to Professor Voelcker either to withdraw or modify it. To the report of the discussion is appended the following note:—Dr. Voelcker, in reference to the remarks made by Sir M. M. Bhownagree, desires to explain that Sir Mancherjee must have misunderstood what he (Dr. Voelcker) said as intending in any way to reflect upon either the intelligence or the industry of the native Indian. For these he has the highest regard. His remarks were intended to apply solely to the capacity for original research, which is an altogether different matter and on this point he must be allowed to hold his opinion as expressed." Mr. Lawrence sends an interesting reply to the whole discussion and there is also a note from Mr. W. Parsons late Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Parsons confirms what fell from Mr. Lawrence as to the value of scientific effort in connection with the Indian tea industry, and in doing so pays a compliment to a new-comer in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Parsons writes:—"The great success which has attended the scheme is due without doubt to the vigour, energy and scientific ability with which its operations were conducted by Dr. H. H. Mann, whose services we were fortunate in securing at the outset. That he was the right man for the post, events have abundantly proved, and there was universal regret throughout the tea industry when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay to be the first Principal of the new Agricultural College at Poona, from which so much is expected, coupled with satisfaction at the official recognition of his worth. Dr. Mann will doubtless appreciate this tribute coming from Mr. Parsons and be encouraged in the arduous duties he has undertaken.

THE DRUCE PERJURY CHARGE.

At Bow Street Police Court, on Jan. 25, the charge against Mary Ann Robinson of perjury in the evidence given by her in the prosecution for perjury against Mr. Herbert Druce was further investigated. Mr. Kimber, the accused's solicitor, alleged at the outset of the proceedings that, after an interview he had had with her that morning, he was of opinion that she was of unsound mind. Sir C. Mathews, for the prosecution, said the warders in charge of the prisoner did not agree with that view, and the magistrate intimated that the case must proceed. Sir C. Mathews outlined at length the case for the prosecution, stating that they intended to prove that the prisoner was in fact the daughter of a London police-sergeant; that she was married in 1862 to Leeds butcher named William Robinson; that when she represented herself as leading after the correspondence of the Duke of Portland she was living with her husband; that about 1870 to 1874 she was living with him in Workshop; that in June of the latter year she went out to New Zealand; that she there had a daughter named Maude, who was, in fact, the young woman who as Miss O'Neill was now the prisoner's companion; and that last year she came to England after getting into communication with the Druce Portland Company. Counsel intimated, in conclusion, that the case could not be completed till after the arrival from New Zealand of a steamer due on March 12, but they proposed to go as far as possible with it in the meantime. The prisoner was again remanded.

HOME FROM THE CONGRESS.

DR. RUTHERFORD ON DESTITUTION.

Opposition to the Frontier Expedition.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

Sir W. Wedderburn, presiding at a lunch given to welcome Dr. Rutherford back from Surat, emphasized the importance of Dr. Rutherford's report on India, and said he trusted that Mr. Morley would grant an economic enquiry into destitution in India.

Dr. Rutherford deprecated the war against the Zakka Khels without the consent of Parliament. He urged that the largest measure of self-government, of which tens of thousands of Indians were capable, should be granted, and he asked the Government to apply liberal principles to India in the same way as to other parts of the world.

THE JAPANESE BUDGET.

Passed after a Riot.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

A telegram from Tokio says that, after an exciting six hours' debate, culminating in a riot, the House of Representatives has passed the Budget.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Little Progress Made.

MANY PROMISES, SMALL RESULT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the House of Commons, said that the Turko-Persian Frontier Delimitation question was still claiming the attention of the Government; that little progress had been made so far and that the Turkish troops were still occupying Persian territory.

MR. KEIR-HARDIE IN NATAL.

More Blame for the Press.

RIOT AT A LABOUR MEETING

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

A telegram from Pietermaritzburg says that Mr. Keir Hardie denies that he ever called Sir H. McCallum a murderer, and says that he would have explained matters in the "Ceylon Times," if he had been given an opportunity

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

A labour meeting held in Durban Town Hall, to hear Mr. Keir Hardie, broke up in confusion.

Mr. Keir Hardie was unable to obtain a hearing.

THE SCOTTISH LAND BILLS.

Voting on the Time Limit.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The Resolution moved by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, limiting the discussion on the Scottish Land Bills to six days, was carried in the House of Commons last night by 331 votes against 84.

BYE-ELECTION RESULT.

Liberal Majority Greatly Reduced.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The bye-election in the South Leeds division to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Sir J. Lawson Walton, has resulted as follows:—

Middlebrook (Liberal)	5274
Neville (Unionist)	4915
Fox (Labour)	2451

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

New Regime Very Popular.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

Various decrees of amnesty, apart from the engaging personality of King Manuel, are winning golden opinions in Portugal.

BRITAIN AND OPIUM TRADE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey replying to Sir H. Cotton said that he considers it advisable to await the result of the meeting of Shanghai ratepayers before taking further action in regard to opium dens.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

British Proposal Abandoned.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

Owing to the Opposition of certain Powers, on the ground of its impracticability, the British proposal to increase the Macedonian Gendarmery to pursue the bands, has been abandoned in its present form.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

Playing against New South Wales at Sydney, the English team, going in first made 288 all out. Of this total Hutchings scored 73, Young 50, and Jones 57 not out.

The New South Wales team had made 10 runs for one wicket when stumps were drawn.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13

The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Baldwin, the Conservative Member for Bewdley.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The death has occurred of Sir James Knowles K. C. V. O., Editor of the "Nineteenth Century."

[Sir J Knowles was a distinguished architect, who became editor of the "Contemporary Review" and subsequently founded the "Nineteenth" century. He designed several well-known public buildings.]

SOUTH EUROPEAN RAILWAY.

Heartburning among the Powers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The Austrian proposal for linking up the Austrian, Turkish and Greek Railways is proving a veritable apple of discord in Europe.

Turkey's alacrity in granting the Irade authorising the survey for the line connecting the Salonika Railway and the Bosnian lines is regarded as evidence of the Porte's readiness to profit by the differences of the Powers.

Austria contends that the proposal was sanctioned by the Treaty of Berlin, and that it is a purely economic one. Nevertheless it excites heated opposition in the Balkan States and by the Powers interested in those States.

The latter are not likely to oppose the scheme formally, but will push rival economic schemes, especially for railway connections.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The Spanish Government denies that any differences exist with France in regard to Morocco.

DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

Further Evidence Taken in Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 13.

The Decentralization Commission to-day examined Gangaprasad Varina, Editor of the "Lucknow Advocate." He considered that officials should be stationed in the same district at least for five years. He would not increase the power of Judicial Commissioner or Commissioners and thought the Tehsildars had too much powers already. No liquor shops should be opened without the consent of the Municipal Boards and he advocated the organising of Village Government.

Hon. Pandit Nadhu Lall, a member of the Legislative Council, would give complete legislative independence to the Local Government in matters relating to the province without curtailing Imperial Government control. He said that village government should be attempted.

Hon. Rai Sunder Lal, another member of the Legislative Council and Vice Chancellor of the Allahabad University, mentioned the lack of cordiality between the officials and the people and with even Indian officials in a slight degree. He advocated "Panchayets" and thought Advisory Councils would be useful and favoured the granting of Executive Councils to provinces.

Pandit Gohra Nath Lall of the Lucknow Bar advocated the abolition of the Board of Revenue; condemned Naib Tehsildars as a class who were too ill-paid and said that Tehsildars should have more power in municipal stations and also in matter of taxation.

Hon. Rai Shri Ram advocated educating the villagers in local self-government and that District Boards should have larger powers.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL MEETING.

Passing of Prisoner's and Coroner's Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

In the Legislative Council of the Governor General here to-day, Mr. Erle Richards presented the Select Committee's report upon the Courts of Civil Judicature Procedure Bill and explained that no alteration in principle had been made, the chief amendment introduced being

(1.) To provide for the publication of any change made from time to time, in the Rules before introduction, and

(2.) To add a Subordinate Judge to the Rule making the Committee and empower High Courts to appoint to it, at discretion, a Vakil or Pleader practising in the Mofussil.

It was proposed to allow an interval, after the measure had been settled, before bringing it into operation to enable the Courts to make themselves acquainted with its provisions.

The other business transacted was formal. It included only the passing of the Prisoner's and Coroner's Bill.

The next meeting takes place on Friday the 6th of March.

INDIAN RAILWAYS FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Views of the Bengal Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Indian Railways Finance Committee, in reply to inquiries made to them.

They urge the need of further large outlay upon Indian railways and especially upon open lines.

They admit the difficulties of raising necessary money at the present Government rates and advocate, instead, the creation of a new class of loan bonds, on the security of the railway system, to bear 3 1/2 per cent. interest with a share of the surplus profits up to a further one per cent.

They criticise the Railway Board as now constituted and urge that it should be vested with the entire control of the Indian Railway Systems and that its Chairman should have a seat upon the Viceroy's Executive Council.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A EUROPEAN DRIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 13.

A European named MacMahon, lately a Driver on the E. B. S. Railway, was on Wednesday night found lying unconscious on the side of Narkuldanga Bridge with severe injuries about the head and face. He was removed to the Campbell Hospital where his condition is reported to be serious. It is not yet known how he came by his injuries, but the police are making enquiries.

WEEKLY PLAGUE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 13.

The annual spring increase in plague mortality has been somewhat longer delayed this year than usual, but is now beginning to appear in the returns. The total number of deaths in all India was 4,018 in the week ending 8th instant against 3,621 in the previous seven days. The principal increases were in the Bombay Presidency which reports a rise from 962 to 1,119 deaths, the Punjab with 619 against 478, and Rajputana with 271 against 146. The United Provinces on the other hand has shown a slight improvement, the number of deaths being 647 against 703.

HON'BLE MR G. S. FORBES, C. S. I., Second Member of the Madras Executive Council, left Madras on Thursday night for Bombay on leave on medical certificate for six months.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ZAKKA KHEL.

Official Report.

CLOSING THE BAZAR VALLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

The movable column of two Brigades camped at Jamrud on Wednesday night and started early on Thursday, one force proceeding up the Khyber as far as Landi Kotal and occupying all the northern outlets from the Bazar Valley.

A Jirga of Maliks came in on Thursday to General Willcocks and expressed astonishment at the rapidity with which the mobilisation had been effected.

The Gurkha Battalion from the Reserve Brigade at Nowshera was brought on to Peshawar as the second Brigade moved out.

This is the first occasion in history for Brigades to be brought straight from their Commands and employed intact in active operations on the frontier.

The following is from Jamrud, dated the 13th of February which has been issued officially:—

For some days past Peshawar Valley has been full of rumours regarding the possibility of a punitive expedition against the Zakkha Khel section of the Afridis, but all doubt is now dispelled and it is clear from the movement which has just taken place with such startling suddenness that they are to receive well-deserved punishment for the numerous raids and murders they have perpetrated on the border for some time past.

It was only yesterday that Sir Harold Deane the Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province, interviewed the assembled Maliks and Jirga of the Afridi tribe at Peshawar and explained to them the intentions of Government, at the same time informing them that matters had passed from the rigions of diplomacy to those of action.

Immediately this had been done he informed Sir James Willcocks, commanding the Peshawar Division, who then set movements in motion which had been planned beforehand in accordance with the instructions he had received from the Commander-in-Chief.

During the afternoon of the 12th the Nowshera Brigade with several mule corps marched into Peshawar and the advance troops were quietly pushed forward to Jamrud.

During the day and night troop trains which had been arranged for by the North West Railway, on the shortest possible notice, arrived continuously from stations east of the Indus to complete the force which had been detailed for the expedition, the main body of the Division consisting of two Infantry Brigades, and the Divisional Troops of all arms bivouacked together last night and marched away quietly at dawn with the transport and supplies required for their punitive operations, their places being automatically filled by units of the Reserve Brigade which were railed forward behind the main concentration. Simultaneously the advance troops moved forward from Jamrud taking up necessary positions in the Khyber Pass and sending a small advance column by a rapid march to Landi Kotal. Thus within 24 hours of the order to move the main line of communication of 30 miles leading to the principal gates of the Bazar Valley had been occupied by the troops of the field force.

The celerity with which the movements have been carried out proves the wisdom of preparing in peace for the practical requirements of war.

The friendly Maliks of other sections not concerned in the raid presented themselves before the General Officer Commanding, in Camp to-day, and stated that the movements of the troops were unexpectedly rapid.

The Brigades have for the first time been employed on the frontier intact under their own Commanders and Staff as they have been trained in peace.

The spirits of the troops leaving Peshawar is excellent.

MADRAS HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT.

To Cost Fifteen Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 14.

Mr. Wood, of the Railway Board, visited the harbour recently and made a lengthy inspection of the new improvements in hand. The Chairman, Mr. F. J. E. Spring, explained the intention of the proposed scheme of the new works, now before Government, to be carried out, if approved, at a cost of Rs. 15,00,000. The new north arm is about two-thirds complete and was lengthened by about 100 lineal feet in January. The work on the opening of the new North-East entrance also is well in hand, most of the outside wave-breaker blocks having been removed. The rubble base on the inner side of the new entrance is being dredged by a powerful bucket dredger "Titan." In the North arm the site of new entrance is covered all over with holes for dynamite charges to be used for breaking it out in March. This heavy work, to cost some £400,000 in all will not be completed until 1911. The intended expenditure contemplates dredging out of the greater part of the harbour to a depth of 30 feet at low water, so affording more room for ships of deeper draught. The additional facilities of the Madras Harbour on which Rs. 15,00,000 are to be expended consists in the main of following ten works or groups of works:—

Reveting and raiding the whole of the remaining foreshore, Rs. 1,72,000.

Permanent way to complete the equipment of the port Rs. 75,000.

Remaining hydraulic equipment of all sorts, Rs. 3,82,000.

Shed for non-dutiable imports, Rs. 2,13,000.

Pier for non-dutiabe imports, Rs. 1,18,000.

Pier for bar iron landings Rs. 1,02,000.

Coal arrangements on the North arm for wagon loading Rs. 51,000.

Pier for beach-stored coal, Rs. 1,52,000.

Ship wharves on the South arm, Rs. 1,10,000.

Second pier for dutiable imports, Rs. 1,25,000.

Total Rs. 15,00,000.

POONA MANŒUVRES.

Big Parade of Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 14.

The biggest parade were held in Poona took place this morning. The troops which formed up numbered over 12,000 Poona and Kirkee garrisons having been strengthened by Ahmednagar and Belgaum Brigades which came down to take part in the existing manœuvres.

Major-General Alderson, Commanding Poona Division, on arriving on Parade ground, was received by Brigadier-Generals Swann, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade, Kelly Commanding Ahmednagar Brigade and Reid, Commanding Belgaum Brigades. Having inspected the great body of troops General Alderson and Staff took up position at the salnting base when the past march began. Troops which marched past admirably were the 26th P. W. O. Cavalry, Royal Cavalry, Royal Artillery from Kirkee 4th Ammunition Column, two Batteries R.F.A. from Ahmednagar, Mounted Infantry, 3rd Sappers and Miners, Somersets, Connaught Rangers, 114th Maharattas, 121st Pioneers; the 2nd Brigades consisting of Leicesters 80th Carnatics, 103rd Maharatta Light Infantry, and the 3rd Brigade comprising of Worcesters, 73rd Infantry, 107th Pioneers, 110th Maharattas, Cavalry again went by at a trot and returned amid choking clouds of dust at a gallop. Troops then re-formed when the ground was cleared to enable the Infantry to go through some manœuvres, the Cavalry and Artillery having already left the ground.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

The Bank of Bengal Meeting to-day left the rate at nine per cent.

[Our Special Budget of English News will be found on page 8.]

MOHURRUM BUDMASHES.

THE RIOT DESCRIBED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Thrilling Escape from Death.

HOW THE FIRING BEGAN.

YESTERDAY'S INQUESTS.

The following narrative of the shooting on Thursday will be found of interest, as it is by an eye-witness who had a narrow escape of his life. He is Mr. George Michael, an assistant at the Bombay Tract Society's Depot at the corner of Kalbadevi Road, opposite Money School. To a representative of this paper he said: At four o'clock on Thursday I was compelled to close up the Depot in consequence of the gathering crowds, who frequently rushed into the shop for shelter. When I left the premises I walked as far as Pydhowni Police Chowky, where the order had been passed to stop the taboots from proceeding. I was there for half an hour, where I saw a number of wounded Borahs being attended in the chowky. Passing along the Parel Road I saw Mr. Sloane and another European Officer mounted, and, thinking myself safe, I followed them. The crowd was quiet there, but suddenly a little further along, I saw a fire burst out. Rushing up to the spot I saw that the Sunnis had burst into a Borah's oil shop and had set light to his tubs of oil. The tubs were quickly kicked into the middle of the road; and then the trouble began in deadly earnest. The two mounted officers galloped up to the spot, where a large number of police havildars were assembled. The crowd became furious, and armed with lathis, they set about the havildars with much ferocity. The havildars were quickly driven back, and in a few minutes they turned and ran. The European officers were also compelled to retire. I saw one havildar tripped up, thrown to the ground, and his head smashed in with lathis. Immediately the officers were got rid of, the fighting became hot, and I rushed for a doorway, and pleaded with the Hindu who was watching the fight from between the bars of his window to give me shelter. But he refused. The crowd, noticing my predicament, rushed for me, knocked off my spectacles, and lashed at me with their lathis. On the pavement near were some stands of boards supported by tubs. I rushed for this poor shelter, and as I crawled between the tubs, I received another whack across my legs. There was, I think, some sweet oil in the tubs, and a Sunni who already had a bottle of oil in his hand, deliberately poured the oil on the tub, struck a match and set light to the oil. Had it blazed up I should have been consumed instanter; but, luckily, it only burnt slowly; and I sprang out of what was nearly my holocaust. But my assailants were waiting for me, and to save myself from being beaten to death I rushed back between the tubs of the next stand, trembling from head to foot. I thought my last hour had assuredly come, when just then the two European officers brought up a squad of native mounted officers, to the number I should think of fifteen, and with a desperate charge cleared the road.

All this time there had been a European officer on foot, who was helpless in the crowd, but was bravely damaging Sunni heads with his truncheon. When the road was cleared leaving the oil tubs ablaze the maddened crowd rushed for a piece of land near by where building operations are in progress. Here, owing to the vast litter of blocks of stone, planks, scaffolding, etc., the European officers were unable to follow, and the crowd immediately began a fusillade with the building materials. The officers stood the hail of heavy stones for a minute or two, their lives being in imminent danger, and then Mr. Sloane fired several blank cartridges. In the meantime I had taken a hurried refuge in a Mogul's house, where, being a Christian, I quickly found my last shelter was not much safer than the first. Several Sunnis at once rushed after me; and catching hold of my hands dragged me into the street." I said, "Don't injure me." I will give you a hundred rupees, two hundred rupees, but spare my life." They said in the vernacular: "You have come here to die" I also offered them my rings, but in reality my fear had overpowered me, as I then quickly saw that their object was more to rescue me from death in the Mogul's house than to do me any injury. In the street they released me, and I gave them three rupees and bolted.

I must add that when Mr. Sloane and the other mounted officer fired they did no damage, and the scurrying crowd quickly turned and said in the vernacular, "Nobody is killed; they are only pretending." The crowd gained courage at this and at once the other European officer was ferociously attacked with a lathi. Mr. Sloane seeing this, then fired in earnest, and I then heard the people say "Run run, he's got a pukka bullet."

I eventually made for a tram car, and arrived home an hour later when I began to feel pretty sore about the legs and back from the beating I had received; but, thank God, I am not seriously injured.

Perfect calm prevailed throughout the city this morning and afternoon; but men's minds were not quite free from apprehensions, as there was no knowing when and where fanaticism might break out. Many thought it was only the calm before the storm. Although calm prevailed the city had not its normal appearance for this afternoon, the busy throbbing life of the great city was for the time being quite paralysed. Nearly all the Bori shops were found closed, the memory of yesterday's sack and burning of shops belonging to their compatriots deterring them from opening. A marked decrease could also be noticed in the attendance at the various schools, the parents of the children being afraid of sending their little ones out.

The mosques were comparatively thinly attended this afternoon, and it is stated that no mention was made about yesterday's disturbance. Fears of a renewal of disturbance have so far fortunately proved groundless and no fears are now entertained.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, accompanied by Mr. P. R. Cadell, Private Secretary, visited the Police Headquarters about noon to-day and heard a personal account of the unfortunate disturbances of yesterday from Mr. Gell, the Commissioner of Police. The Governor expressed his sympathy with the injured and left after a short interview.

The streets of Bombay in the the native town presented a scene as if the disturbed area was under a seige. From the Police Headquarters at Market as far as the Jacob Circle the troops were distributed in requisite number.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

The Royal Scots under the Command of Major Wingate had turned out 390 strong, the officers being; Major Wingate (commanding); Captain Bailey-Hamilton, Captain Neil, Lt. Maolean, Lt. Scot, and Lt. Hamilton. The principal piquets are at Sulleman Chowkey, 50 men with two non-commissioned officers under Major Wingate and at the J.J. Hospital 50 men with two non-commissioned officers under Captain Bailey-Hamilton. The other points where the troops were posted are: The Pydowni Police Station, the Police Head Quarters, near the Markets; Phool-Gully; Imam Bara; Two Tanks; Null Bazar; Jacob Circle, and Falkland Road. In addition to these a number of troops were on patrol duty in the different Mahomedan localities between Pydowni and J. J. Hospital and Null Bazar and Doctor Street.

Four guns and 80 men of the Royal Garrison Artillery under the Command of Colonel Alexander were also requisitioned for the occasion. Two Guns and 40 men were posted at Jacob Circle while two guns and 40 men were held in readiness at the Police Head Quarters, near the Markets.

Besides stationed on duty in the native quarters of the city, soldiers were stationed at different points in the Fort to warn individual soldiers and other Europeans against going into the disturbed area.

POLICE POSTS.

Police guards were distributed in the different localities at various points as under.

Superintendent Nolan, and Sub-Inspector College were at the Head Quarters where Mr. Sloane the head of the detectives supported by Inspectors Mirza, Narayen Rao, Mahomed Thaki and Cowasji Petigara was busy collecting and despatching information and issuing orders. At the Jumma Masjid, Superintendent Stanford, Superintendent Walton, Inspectors Walker, Jones, Shaw, Harvey, Sub-Inspector Sutton, Soot, O'Grady and Chapman, with a number of native policemen. At the Pydowni Chowki: Superintendent Saunderson, Inspectors Carter, Hemsworth, Draper, and Sub-Inspectors Jeffreys, Jennett, and Daulton. At Erskine Road, Superintendent Flanagan, Inspectors Coxen, Giles, Sub-Inspectors Downes, Smith and Gerald. At Khara Talao: Inspectors Patterson, Morris, Taylor, De Burg, and Sub-Inspector Henry. At Imam Bara: Inspectors Sullivan, Hassan, Salway, Sub-Inspectors Sykes Powar, Guider, Fuller, Inspector Flanagan, Sub-Inspectors O'Brien, and Butterfield at the Sulleman Chowky: Superintendents Meyers, Williamson, Inspector Barnes, Sub-Inspectors Ryan, Sargon and Newby. At Nesbit Lane Inspector De Burg and Sub-Inspector Finan. At the Jacob Circle, Inspectors Canty and Dickson. At Two Tanks: Sub-Inspector Holme. While Superinrendent Pristley and Inspector Gough were on the outskirts.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

This afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Setalvad, Shamdu Abdoola and Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed were charged with being members of an unlawful and riotous assembly. P. C. 88, C., Keshav Rama, applied for a remand on the ground that Inspector Hassan who was in charge of the case and who was also a material witness along with Sub-Inspectors Power and Butterfield could not attend that day, being at the scene of disturbance.

The accused were released on bail of Rs. 300 each. The case was remanded to the 19th instant.

This morning at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Dracup, one Alla Rakhia Kaya, a Cutchi Memon, aged 35, and Mahbub Imam, a gilder, aged 22, were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly. The case was remanded.

THE INQUEST.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, opened an inquest on view of the bodies of the five persons who were killed during the disturbances on Thursday evening:

(1) Khurshedji Hormusji Marolia, a Parsee; (2) Rukmadin Yadhgul, a Mahomedan; (3) Balkrishna Luxman, a Hindu; (4) a Mahomedan, name unknown; and (5) a Hindu, name unknown.

Detective Superintendent Sloane and Inspectors Sullivan, Stenson, and Hassan, were present at the inquiry.

The body of the first deceased, Khurshedji, was identified by his father, Hormusji Edulji Marolia, who said deceased was aged about thirty, and was a clerk at Wari Bunder. Deceased lived with the witness on the first floor of a house in Nizam Street. At 4-30 p.m. yesterday, deceased was standing at a window witnessing the riots in the street below. A report of firing was heard at the corner of the street some little distance away and people were running with sticks in their hands Witness saw no stones thrown as he was at a little distance away. Witness saw smoke of a fire and heard the reports of the firing and a bullet struck the deceased in the head and he fell on the floor. Deceased was looking out of the first floor window. After they had quieted down deceased was taken to Sir J. J. Hospital where he died at about 8 p.m. Witness saw the wound on the top of the head of deceased on the right side. The riot was about thirty paces away. The window was about fifteen feet above the road. The deceased was at one window and the witness was at the other. Deceased was shot at the time of the firing during the riots. The police were doing the shooting where the row was going on. The firing caused the crowd to disperse.

Questioned by Superintendent Sloane witness said his house was in Nizam Street. The police were on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, Nizam Street was at right angle to Bhendy Bazaar. The crowd of rioters was in Nizam Street and the police fired at them up from Bhendy Bazaar Road.

The body of the second-named deceased was identified by his countryman who said deceased was a fireman on a steamer. On Thursday at about 2 p.m. deceased was making purchases to proceed on a voyage.

The body of Balkrishna was identified by his mother who said deceased was a boiler-maker. At 4 p.m. yesterday deceased left home. At 7 p.m. some boys who had gone to see the "tacias" told witness that a riot had taken place. Witness, thereupon, went out in search of the deceased and saw his body lying at Bhendi Bazaar. Deceased had a bullet shot on the neck. Regarding the Mahomedan whose identity remains unknown Lance Naik No. 95,413 deposed that a battaki was beaten but no one had come forward to identify the body. Deceased was a Mahommedan, aged about eighteen, of poor class. He had a bullet wound on the forehead.

As regards the unidentified body of the Hindu, police sepoy No. 1730 C said deceased appeared to be aged about forty. Enquiries had been made but nobody had come forward to claim his body.

Dr. Arthur Powell, who made a "post mortem" examination of the bodies said Khurshedji had gunshot wound on the top of the skull which passed down wards and backwards through the brain, Death was due to this injury. Rookmadin had a gunshot wound traversing the skull and brain. Balkrishna had a bullet wound below the opening of the right ear which passed out two inches below the left ear opening, fracturing the spine in its course. The unknown Mahomedan had a gunshot wound from the right brow to the left temple. The unknown Hindu had a wound over the left shoulder blade which passed up breaking the larynx and bones of the neck and passing out near the right jaw.

Further enquiriy was adjourned to Wednesday the 19th instant at 5-30 p. m. at the morgue.

AT THE HOSPITALS.

The following six are lying in the J. J. Hospital in a precarious condition:—

(1) Haji Mahomedally, a Mahomedan servant, aged 35, a resident of Bhendi Bazaar; (2) Jan Mahomed Ibrahim, a Mahomedan servant, aged 36, residing at Bhendi Bazaar; (3) Jaffer Haji Razak, alsoa Mahomedan servant, aged 32, residing at Bhendi Bazaar; (4) Nazeerkhan Shah Jehan, a Mahomedan servant, aged 32, resident of Bhendi Bazaar; (5) Luxmon Bhoowa, police havaldar, aged 40, residing at Fanas Wadi; (6) a Hindu male, name unknown, aged about 20.

The following fourteen were treated at the J. J. Hospital and sent home:

(1) Sadarseon Prasad, a Purdesee servant, aged 30; (2) Yusuf Razak, a Mahomedan shopkeeper, aged 40; (3) Kareem Sadys, a Mahomedan shopkeeper, aged 40; (4) Syed Meer Hoosein, servant in a shop, aged 45; (5) Nadeer Mirza, a Mahomedan hawker, aged 35; (6) Nasseerkan Shah Jehan, a Mahomedan, aged 35; (7) Valee Nanabhoy, a Borah, aged 35; (8) Mirza Mahomed Hoosein, a Mahomedan teacher, aged 35; (9) Abdul Satar, a Mahomedan, aged 28; (10) Rahimtulla Noor Mahomed, a Mahomedan mill-hand, aged 25; (11) Moralat Hoosein, a Mahomedan, aged 30; (12) Abdul Currim, police sepoy, aged 33; (13) Mahadev Ramji, police sepoy, aged 28; (14) Naku Dakuji, police sepoy, aged 25.

The following ten have been seriously injured and are being treated in the G. T. Hospital:—

(1) Shaikh Adam Shaikh Ismail, a Mahomedan ramosee, aged 30, suffering from a revolver shot in his thigh; (2) Akbenally Mahomedally, a Borah, aged 25; (3) Mahomed Mian Ali, a Mahomedan, aged 25; (4) Jaffer Hoosein, a Mahomedan, aged 40; (5) a Mahomedan, name unknown, aged 18; (6) Baba Pandu, a Hindu police sepoy, aged 25; (7) Ibrahim Abdulally, a Borah aged, 35; (8) Daji Luxmon, a Hindu policeman, aged 35; (9) Gunaji Govind, a Hindu policeman, aged 30; (10) Ibrahim Tyeb, a Mahomedan, aged 40. The last named is also suffering from a revolver wound

The following were treated at the G T Hospital and sent home:—

(1) Bhugwan Pandlik, policeman, aged 28; (2) Rasulbhoy Mulla, a Borah shop-keeper, aged 28; (3) Yusufally Mahomedally, also a Borah shop-keeper, aged 28; (4) Badrudeen Yusufally, a Borah, aged 30; (5) Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally, a Borah, aged 25.

CLOSING OF THE LIQUOR SHOPS.

The liquor shops which were opened on Thursday evening after sunset were again closed at 8-30 p.m. the same evening and those shops were also closed even yesterday by the orders of the police. The liquor sellers had therefore to keep their shops closed for four days instead of three as is the practice during the Mohurram Festivals.

Fracas at Lucknow.

As was the case last year the Mohurrum brought about this year considerable friction between Sunnis and Shiahs in Lucknow. Considerable precautions had been undertaken to prevent a conflict, but yesterday afternoon the Sunni procession met the Shiah procession and blows were exchanged. Police interfered and succeeded in separating the combatants, but not before several were seriously injured. Three men have been taken to hospital, one in a very critical condition. It is reported that some of the police are injured and that hundred and fifty arrests have been made amongst the Shiahs. The City Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police were out directing the arrests.

WOMAN'S PROPER PLACE IN SOCIETY.

An Answer to Mr. Beaman.

[BY A WOMAN.]

Mr. Justice Beaman, at the commencement of his much discussed lecture, said he was convinced "that what this or that man or woman may think to be the proper place of woman in society, cannot have much practical value." With this sentiment, I venture to disagree, especially if the platform from which a man or a woman utters his or her belief happens to be in a city like Bombay. Did the lecturer consider for a moment the very unusual audience he was called upon to address? Did he have no vision when he prepared his eloquent lecture,—its eloquence need not be denied,—of the veiled shadowy forms of Moslem women, unseen listeners but no less important for that? Did he let his thoughts rest for one moment on the point of view of the earnest Hindu women, on the highly educated Parsee girls? I feel sure it escaped his remembrance that the dark inscrutable eyes of India's daughters would be fixed upon him as he spoke, asking him for a word to encourage their ideals, asking for some inspired sentiment to help them towards the Light. What an opportunity was given to the lecturer, and what an opportunity he missed! I felt the tragedy of the situation as soon as I realised what lines he proposed to follow. I glanced up at the Purdah gallery and saw the shadowy forms moving across the screen and I pictured to myself the lovely intellectual faces seeking to follow the torrent of words and sentiments that fell with such rapidity from the speaker's lips. I fancy they can have heard but little, and for that I feel somewhat thankful. Then my eyes rested on a group of Hindu ladies, their quiet cloistered faces earnestly considering the meaning of the peroration. Would, indeed, that Mr. Beaman could even dimly understand what life means to these Indian women! The restrictions of existence, their wonderful hope for the future, the glorious way they seize the limited opportunities of education and advancement that come their way. As the tide recedes and advances, so has it been with the position of the Eastern woman. There is a tradition that once she was queen and leader, then she sank to the level of a possession, to-day she is rising again to be a personality—"always a possession, never a personality;"—this is one of the lecturer's saddest and truests sayings. The "chattel view" of women, he goes on to say, exists to-day even in England. Alas, again, this is true, but why does a man in Mr. Beaman's position, of his width of vision, encourage women to remain in this position? What are his sentiments and conclusions when shorn of the glitter of sonorous adjectives and far-fetched comparisons? His sentiments are those shared by the ordinary everyday man—the man who wishes to enjoy his little hour, who does not wish to think of such tiring, boring questions as the advancement of the human race, or the freeing of womanhood from degradation. For the shadow of a shadow will touch even the best, purest woman so long as the darkest of earth's shadows dishonours even the lowliest of those women whom the virtuous despise. What does he ask of women? Merely that they should be gentle and sympathetic beings, with starry eyes, who will consent to sit beside him in the silence of an endless admiration—(or shall we say flirtation!) From time immemorial unregenerate man has pictured Paradise as a place where beautiful houris pour out golden wine for him to drink. "Her great function is to praise," affirms Mr Beaman, an old, stale view which it were better to forget. How do men like these butterfly women to be dressed? Why do Society women more and more ape the women they despise: why do they exaggerate their hair as Gaiety girls do; why do they paint their cheeks? Let us suppose it is to gain the approval of the ungenerate man, for we must suppose he is attracted by these things; and alas, when Society encourages women to deck themselves thus to gain the regard of men, their Guardian Angels sigh as they leave them in despair.

"Do the best to charm the worst, to lower the rising race of men.
Have we risen from out the beast, then back into the beast again."

How are women to be redeemed from their lower natures, their vanity and love of admiration? There is only one means; the cultivation of the intellect. How have men been redeemed from their lower natures? Only by the growth of their intellectual capacity. Therefore it is impossible to allow Mr. Beaman's superficial utterances to pass unchallenged. He declares it is unnecessary to train women mentally. His actual words are: "knowledge she must have, but not much, or in the scholastic sense; she need not know more than will enable her to seem fully recipient of all that the man who loves her has to study or talk of." Is this the only conclusion to be arrived at after all these centuries of toil and struggle? Is there no hope for the future of the regeneration of mankind? Will men never realise that it is no more right for women, any more than for them, to make Love the aim and object of life? Work and duty is the base of life—love, pleasure and beauty are the only rewards of life. Let a man or a woman make the chase of love or pleasure their only object in life, and their characters and personalties will become such that they will be only fit like savourless salt for the rubbish heap, to be trodden under foot of men.

There are so many points in the Gospel according to Mr. Beaman, that it is impossible to touch upon them all. He denounces women for asking for a vote. Might we not answer, if a woman is intelligent enough to be Queen of England, may not her sister women ask for a modest concession—to choose her parliamentary representative? Mr. Beaman hates to see women speaking from a public platform. He does not say he hates to see them on the music-hall, the theatre or the concert platform. Is the one platform so much more degrading to womenhood than the others? Then for a moment we must touch on his views as to what Christianity has done for women. He says the Christian Church as an organised heirarchy has tried deliberately to degrade women instead of exalting them. This might be; for the Church was organised by men, often selfish narrow men, who do many undesirable things not contemplated by the revered Founder of the Christian religion. He called women His sisters and His friends. If men would follow His example and regard women as their sisters and their friends and modify their eroticism, then perhaps the world might make a real advance towards righteousness.

Both the men and women who yearn over human nature and long to see it rise towards the light of a more perfect day, must feel saddened when the butterfly woman is held up for approbation, and intellectual achievement, woman's safeguard, is decried. Then, too, the majority of women are working bees and not butterflies. Does Mr. Beaman know aught of the life of the factory girl, the mill-hand or the worker in shops? Does he know the temptation and dreariness of their lives, and their awful sufferings, occasioned by the workingman's "chattel view" of women? If educated and intellectual men have ideas like those held up to us by the lecturer, one trembles to think of the ideas held by the lowest type of man. Also the great majority of women know nothing about the "sunny hours of the world" or about "delicate daintiness." Therefore, apart from all other considerations and for the sake of working bees of this world, the butterflies must not be encouraged to live a life of artificial ease in sunny scented gardens. They must look bravely at the sin and sorrow of life. They must give up the dream of the butterfly and take up the role of Redeemer.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Persia" is expected to arrive here from Aden at break on the 17th February with the following details:—For embarkation on the 10th Transport—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Cot Invalids	3	1	0
Ordinary Invalids ...	8	1	0
In health	9	1	3
For Bombay—			
A. H. Corps	2	2	0
A. B Corps	28	4	9
113th Infantry ...	4	0	0
Ordnance Department	1	0	0
S. and T. Corps ...	1	0	0
Sub-Medical Department	1	0	0

All the passengers will be landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 or 8 Shed, on arrival.

THE DWELLINGS OF BOMBAY.

MANY people thought, when the Taj Mahal Hotel was building, that hotel charges would go down in the other hostelries as soon as it was opened, but the contrary is actually the case. Charges are now higher than before, and hotels are fuller at all times of the year. This is traceable, principally, to the rise in rents of private houses which, owing to the increased cost of living for all classes cost more to build than they previously did. And whilst wages have risen for all kinds of labour the building contractor continues to use the same methods as he did twenty years ago, avoiding the many devices, for saving cost and expediting work, that are now in use in Europe. The speed of building is steadily increasing abroad, while in Bombay it is constantly delayed by scarcity of skilled and unskilled labour.

ordinary rate. The enormous quantities of material suitable for this manufacture in and around Bombay offer a profitable occupation to any who will be at the trouble to master the process and buy the very simple machines that are necessary. Steam power is not absolutely required although it gives expedition to the work, especially in the preparation of the materials. Almost every variety of piece required for the building of a house can be moulded; stairs, columns, pilasters, sills, lintils, mouldings and slabs, dispensing entirely with stone-cutting, and the amount of mortar required for laying the pieces is less than one fourth of the usual quantity. By a judicious use of cement mortar and lime mortar in the various parts of a building a good deal of economy may be realised, and with more care in the choice of materials the weight of floors might be considerably reduced. The hollow arch bricks used so generally in the south of Europe and in Egypt are still unknown as flooring material in Bombay, although they might be made at Mangalore of the excellent clay of that locality. These bricks are equally suited for the construction of flat roofs, and as the surface of flat roofs can now be made absolutely waterproof the roof area is now available for many purposes, which, when tiled was absolutely useless. Building bricks are now being made on a Swiss patent both in Alexandria and Cairo from sand and lime alone. After moulding and drying they are introduced, about ten thousand at a time, into an empty boiler though doors, and there subjected to steam pressure for two or three hours. This produces a chemical action between the sand and the lime and renders the brick both tough and durable. There is an English patent for the same process.

(To be continued.)

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Colonel P. A. Weir, I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, has eight months' leave from 12th proximo.

Captain W. T. Finlayson, I. M. S., is posted for employment in the Punjab Jail Department.

Captain A. H. Proctor, I. M. S., reverts to Military employ.

Hon. Mr. Irwin is gazetted to officiate as Chief Judge of the Lower Burma Chief Court vice Sir Charles Fox on leave.

Mr. C. H. Kesteven has nine months' leave from 1st proximo, Mr. F. H. Eggar to officiate as Solicitor to Government during his absence.

Major J. L. W. French-Mullen is posted for employment in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Revd. H. S. Stephenson becomes a Junior Captain on the Lahore Establishment.

Revd. E. R. Clough is posted to the Central Provinces.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. H. O. Weller, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Bombay-Sind Connection Survey to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. S. Davis is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Conductor F. W. Fryer is transferred to the Pension establishment.

INDIAN ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Lieut.-Colonel M. G. Tighe and S. G. Radcliff to be Colonels.

Captain W. F. T. O'Connor to be Major and Lieut. E. Dickson, W. Edwards, S. Kendall, E. Willis, C. Torrie, E. Elliot, E. Knaggs, H. Trueman, G. Branson, K. Murray, and E. Smith to be Captains.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captains C. R. Balchie, R. P. Wilson, K. V. Kukday, C. D. Daps, C. B. Harrison, N. P. Salor, D. H. Symons, E. R. Rost, H. Hinsworth, F. A. Smith, G. W. Cornwell, A. Miller, F. A. D. Hammond, P. S. James and O. Dee to be Majors.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS SPECIALISTS.

The following Officers are appointed Specialists in Electrical Science with effect from 1st January 1908.

1st (Peshawar) Division-Captain A Chopping.

3rd (Lahore) Division-Captain H. G. S. Webb.

Major F. Kiddle, Specialist in Ophthalmology, 5th (Mhow) Division, is transferred to 9th (Secunderabad) Division in the same capacity from 10th March.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Aldridge, Sanitary Officer, Army Headquarters, has been granted six months' leave on private affairs.

FAMINE REPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEBRUARY 14.

The latest reports from Gurgaon District show 1,318 persons on famine test work and some 450 using hutting accommodation at Rohtak. The contractors to the Public Works Department are probably utilizing all the available labour and test works may not be begun till the 1st of April. Rohtak villagers still apparently have ample supplies of fodder and in Rampla Tehsil are reported to be exporting fodder to Delhi District doubtless due to the high prices obtainable.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India on 12th instant.

The standing rabi crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Deccan and Bijapur, and elsewhere they are in good condition except for slight damage by frost in pasts of Larkina and Hyderabad The threshing of kharif crops is in progress in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Kanara, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Palanpur. The harvesting of rabi crops continues in parts of Gujarat, Kolaba, Deccan and Karnatak. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach-Surat, West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Kathiawar. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira Sholapur and Baroda. The Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Cutch. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of Sholapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Surat, Deccan, Baroda and Kathiawar. The quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind is 40 to 52 per cent, in Gujarat 30 to 68 per cent., in the Konkan 32 to 33 per cent., in the Deccan 27 to 49 per cent, and in the Karnatak 37 to 57 per cent less that normal. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. The demand for labour is sufficient and wages normal. Emigration from Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur continues. Cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. The six test works are in progress in Panch Mahals with 3,043 persons on last day of week ending 1st instant. Test works are being opened in Rewa Kantha

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "IMPERATOR."

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s s. "Imperator" to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. 8. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8, at 5-45 p.m. sharp. Deck passengers and native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 4 p.m. sharp:—

Mr and Mrs H Bucknell, Miss Bessor, Mr S Chess, Mr Dogvett, Mr G A Georgiadi, Revd and Mrs Gemsky, Revd and Mrs Hindley, Mr and Mrs F W Ellison and child, Miss B Henry, Revd Sister Marie Joanne, Revd Mother Marie Louise, Mr J Peters, Mr G Russo, Major and Mrs Rockenbuch, Mrs Richter, Master Richter, Mr Stanley and Mr A H Winkler.

TO ADEN.—Mr and Mrs Dilbay Rai and Mr and Mrs Thoy and 2 children.

PROPOSALS for starting a general Charitable Famine Fund for India are understood to be before the Government of India. The financial relief due to recent rain up-country is likely to appear more in the Budget for 1908 09 than in that of the current year as the greatest demand for relief will be some little time hence.

OVER 60 per cent. of the students at the Lahore Veterinary College are Mahomedans. An assured carier of professional advancement awaits all graduates of this Institution who have any grit, it is said, as the demand for Veterinary assistants in the Punjab and in many distant parts perpetually exceeds the supply.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

HOME.

COURT.—The King entertained on Monday a party of German officers, who presented him with a statuette from his German regiment.

Consumption.—An important report on the tuberculosis question, by a medical inspector of the Local Government Board, is summarized in a leading article.

Crosby Hall is being demolished, the Government having declined to intervene as requested by a deputation on Monday.

Ecclesiastical.—The voluntary offerings of the Church of England for the year ended Easter, 1907, are returned as £7,462,244, excluding contributions, to societies in which Churchmen and Nonconformists co-operate. —Dean Ridgeway was consecrated Bishop of Chichester and Dr. H. J. Molony Bishop of Mid China at Westminster Abbey on Saturday.—The Primate in a published letter explains the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' scheme for re-endowing poor benefices.

Education.—A deputation of Churchmen waited on the Prime Minister last week to advocate a solution of the education difficulty by simple Bible instruction.—The President of the Board of Education has replied to the Primate's recent letter on the bearing of new Training College regulations upon the trusts of Church training college.

Elections.—The polling in South Herefordshire is being held to-day.—Mr. Neville, Recorder of Bury St. Edmund's, is the Unionist candidate in South Leeds.

Ireland.—There were sharp collisions in Court on Monday between the Attorney-General and the Lord Chief Justice in connexion with the attack on Judge Bodkin's appointment. The Court on Wednesday discharged the conditional order for inquiry as to the Judge's qualification.—A number of prisoners charged with riot in connexion with cattle-driving have been acquitted.—A shooting outrage is reported from Galway.

Labour.—The cotton spinning dispute has been settled, the men practically accepting the employers' terms.—The shipyard strike against reduction of wages continues.

Licensing.—Letters from Sir T. Whittaker and leading brewers, respectively for and against the time limit, have appeared in "The Times," and are discussed in a leading article.

Mr. Balfour on Saturday delivered at Cambridge the Sidgwick memorial lecture, on "Decadence."

Mr. Lloyd-George spoke on trade prospects on Saturday at Cardiff, where he had previously received the freedom of the borough.

Music and Drama.—Wagner's trilogy is being performed in English at Covent Garden.—The Joachim Memorial Concert was held in the Queen's-hall last week.—A farcical comedy by V. Widnell, "Orange Blossom, has been produced at Terry's Theatre, and Her Father, adapted from the French, at the Haymarket.

Naval and Military.—A test mobilization of the Devonport division of the Home Fleet was successfully carried out on Friday.—Mr. Haldane on Sunday opened a new miniature rifle range at the Jews' Free School and spoke on the value of boys' brigades.—The Miniature Bisley Rifle meeting ended on Saturday.—Lord Roberts opened a miniature rifle range in London on Saturday.

Parliament was opened by the King on Wednesday, when measures were promised dealing with old-age pensions, licensing, education, miners, hours, housing Irish land and higher education, Scottish land the Port of London, Juvenile offenders, and other subjects. Lord Ripon and Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, and Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith, in the Commons took part in the debate on the Address.

Political.—Sir W. S. Robson has been appointed Attorney-General, and Mr. S. T. Evans, M. P. Solicitor-General.—Mr. A. Henderson, M. P., has succeeded Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., as chairman of the Labour party.—The Incometax Reduction League was inaugurated on Monday, Lord Avebury and Lord St Aldwyn taking part.—A demonstration in favour of the enfranchisement of women was held last week at the Queen's-hall. A conference on the Macedonia question has been held at Westminster.—The Bishop of Norwich spoke at the National Liberal Club on Tuesday against "Disestablishment." He contended that on the whole the nation would lose, while the clergy would gain, by such a measure.

Sir T. Fuller, ex-Agent-General for Cape Colony, was entertained at a farewell dinner in London on Tuesday.

The Society of Authors last week made certain alterations in the mode of election of the council and committee of management.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—A conference of New South Wales labour delegates has rejected by 118 to 27 a motion in favour of socialism.—Mr. Deakin, at Melbourne last week, spoke of the evils arising from a want of co-operation between the State Governments, and dealt also with the same question of defence.—The M. C. C. team drew with Tasmania on Monday.

Canada.—The Federal Government is advancing money for seed grain to settlers in Saskatchewan and Alberta.—The Government won two by elections last week, the Opposition losing one seat.—The Government Japanese policy was challenged in the House of Commons, but was upheld by a vote of 100 to 45.—In New Brunswick the general election has been fixed for March 13.

South Africa.—In Cape Colony the Legislative Council elections have given the South African party, dominated by the Bond, a decisive majority. The Assembly elections are likely to show a similar change, and Mr. Merriman is expected to become Premier.—Rumours are current in Johannesburg of the possibility of a compromise on the question of the registration of Asiatics. Meetings of Indians, both in London and in India, have protested against the treatment of their fellow-countrymen in the Transvaal.—In Natal, evidence against Dinuzulu has been given by his brother-in-law and others.

THE UNITED STATES.

Politics.—The result of a poll of leading Republicans show a vast majority in favour of Mr. Roosevelt's policy.—Our New York Correspondent, after commenting on speeches by Mr. Choate and Mr. Bryce, refers to animosity displayed against President Roosevelt, to the prohibition of smoking by women in New York and to the Government's action in reference to the alleged merger of the Pacific railway line.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The Foreign Minister, in his annual statement on the international situation, described the recent agreements and understanding among the Powers as all tending towards the consolidation of peace.

Egypt.—Sir Elion Gorst reports that he found greatly increased prosperity in Upper Egypt.—The Government has refused to lend £2,000,000 to the Credit Foncier.

France.—The Chamber, after discussing the question of Morocco, has voted confidence in the Government by 436 to 51. The Foreign Minister said that the Government aimed at restoring order in the coast districts, carrying into effect the Act of Algeciras, and maintaining a prudent neutrality between the rival Sultans.—The Government proposes a grant of £31,832 in connexion with the Franco-British Exhibition in London.—The anti-militarist agitator, M. Herve, has been disbarred.—Anti-militarism in the army is being severely punished.

Germany.—The Emperor visited an exhibition of English Old Masters in Berlin on Saturday. His Majesty's birthday was celebrated on Monday.—The Navy Bill passed its second reading on Wednesday. The Minister of Marine denied that the increase of the navy was especially aimed against this country.—The unemployed in Berlin number about 30,000.—Count Lynar has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

Japan.—A strong party is growing which advocates a more leisurely pace in the expansion of armaments and opposes increased taxation.—The Government has prohibited emigration to Hawaii except of persons having relatives there, and has agreed to restrict emigration to Canada within reasonable limits. A satisfactory settlement with the United States also is in sight.

Morocco.—Abdul Aziz appears to have released his long-imprisoned brother Mulai Mohammad, and nominated him to the command of such army as exists at Rabat.—The rival Sultan is co-operating for the release of Sir Harry Maclean.

Persia.—The outlook is grave. The Constitutionalists and reactionaries are fighting at Tabriz, and 20 persons were killed on Monday.—The Persians have evacuated Suj Bulak under threat of a Turkish bombardment.

Portugal.—The Premier's house near Lisbon is now protected by municipal guards.—The Republicans have issued a manifesto denouncing the dictatorship.

Russia.—The Government naval programme is said to provide for an expenditure of £225,000,000 on shipbuilding, spread over 12 years and the Octobrists are already willing to vote £100,000,000. dissolution is expected if the Duma refuses the proposed credits —A Bill his been introduced to duplicate the Siberian railway at a cost of £15,732,000.

Obituary.—"Ouida"; Cardinal Richard; Sir T. McCall Anderson; Sir W. T. G. Cook; Canon C. P. Grsene; Captain J. S. Watts, R.N., Mr. Geo. Kenyon; Colonel C. E. Torino; Rear-Admiral H. C. Bigge; Lady Monier-Williams; Mr. J. Grego; Mr. F. F. Burton; Mr. Austin Melford; the Baja of Nappara; Herr August Wilhelmj; Lady Lindley; M. Tchigorin; Mrs. Young.—"Times."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on Wednesday, Jan. 29th, there were references in the King's Speech on the opening of Parliament to India and the East. His Majesty said:—

"My Government, animated by the sincere desire to settle by mutual agreement certain questions concerning the interests of Great Britain and Russia on the Continent of Asia, have concluded with the Russian Government a Convention relating to their respective interests in Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet. The terms of this Convention have already been laid before you, and, acting in its spirit, the two Governments have been able, notwithstanding disturbances and complications in Persia to maintain a peaceful policy."

"I sincerely lament to have to inform you that, owing to failure of the rains over parts of India during last year, conditions of scarcity, accompanied by much sickness, have arisen. Prompt and well-considered measures of relief have been taken, and the situation is faced both by the stricken people and by my officers with courage and hope."

THE ADDRESS.—THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

In the course of the Debate on the Address the Marquess of Lansdowne said:—His Majesty's Government are able to announce an important step which should contribute not a little, I think, towards the maitenance of international peace. I refer to the conclusion of a Convention with Russia in regard to the affairs of Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet. We, on this side of the House, are certainly predisposed in favour of that Convention. We regard Conventions of this kind as the proper mode of dealing with complications of the kind which this Convention is intended to anticipate, and I think I am justified in saying that, had we remained in office, it is more than probable that we too would have been approached by the Russian Government, and that we should have made an effort to conclude a satisfactory arrangement with them. I think his Majesty's Government are justified in saying that during the recent Persian crisis the existence of that Convention afforded a considerable guarantee for international peace. It is in these moments of crisis that strong Powers are sometimes tempted, especially if they are competitors for influence over a weak Power to stealamarch one upon the other, and I have no doubt that the existence of this Convention may have had the effect of preventing anything of that kind from taking place. But these international instruments, after all, embody business transactions, and it is from the business point of view that people will naturally regard them. I think his Majesty's Government must be aware that by some persons, and by persons qualified to have decided opinions upon such subjects, this Convention is open to criticism on certain points, and such criticisms have been very plainly and distinctly offered. I do not think this would be at all a convenient opportunity for bringing on a discussion on such matters, and I merely refer to them because I think it very probable that his Majesty's Government will be afforded an oppurtunity of explaining these matters, of meeting these criticisms. I can assure his Majesty's Government that, so far as we are concerned, they will certainly not be offered in an unfriendly spirit, and no one will be better pleased than we shall be if his Majesty's Government are able to reassure us as to any point in regard to which we may entertain misgivings. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquess of Ripon said:—With regard to the Anglo-Russian Convention, he had no objection to offer to what the noble marquess had said; on the contrary he thanked him for his remarks. He was glad the noble marquess approved of the efforts which the Government had made to enter into such a Convention. He did not complain of the intimation which the noble marquess appeared to give that the provisions of that Convention might form the subject of discussion in that House. He thought it was very desirable that that should be so. So far as it related Persia it appeared to him that they had already had remarkable proof of the advantages which we should derive from the Convention. They all knew the unhappy condition of Persia at the present time. There had been times in such a critical and sad state of affairs in that country British and Russian envoys would have competed against each other, jealous and eager to gain a small success and to add slightly to the prestige, as they would have considered it, of their respective countries, and out of such a state of things very grave and serious complications might have arisen. But throughout the complications that now existed in Persia the British and Russian Governments had acted together, and if the extreme evils of a different state of things had been avoided, it was due to that portion of the Convention which had been lately concluded. With respect to Afghanistan, the noble marquess know that there had been for many years various attempts to introduce some system of intercommunication between Russian and Afghan authorities on the frontier. It was inevitable that in that neighbourhood there would arise difficulties which it would be advantageous to deal with locally. He hoped that under this Convention they would have contrived the means by which that might be accomplished. The treaty was peculiarly advantageous to Afghanistan, because it gave security not only for the recognition by us of the Ameer's internal dominion, but it also secured him a similiar guarantee from the Government of Russia. Further, this treaty had been a recognition that Afghanistan was within the sphere of British influence. Their lordships would, perhaps, like to know what was done with reference to his Majesty the Ameer in this matter. The treaty was signed on Aug. 31, and on Sept. 10. Lord Minto informed the Ameer by letter of the conclusion of this Convention, and of its character. At that time the Ameer was absent from Cabul, and being absent, he on Sept. 29 wrote to say he was away and would consider the matter on his return. He had returned now to Cabul, and the Government hoped very shortly to receive his approval of the Convention, which was eminently advantageous to him. Orientals were proverbially slow in coming to matters, and it was not improbable that he might take a somewhat long time for consideration; but the British native agent at Cabul was coming away on private leave very shortly, and Lord Minto had instructed him at his interview with the Ameer when he left Cabul to urge upon him to send an answer as soon as he could. He had no doubt that if that answer was not received Lord Minto would take the necessary steps to make some intimation on the subject, but he had no reason to believe or to suppose that the Ameer would not in the end welcome this Convention, and be very glad that it should come into operation. In regard to the treaty between certain Continental Powers for observing the integrity of Norway, he believed there had been rumours that the British Government in some way refused to entertain or opposed some desire of the Swedish Government in that matter. That was not so. He was informed that no representations of the Swedish Government had been prevented from being considered by any action of his Majesty's Government.

Lord Ampthill has given notice of his intention to call attention to the treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal and to move for papers.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Jan. 29 Mr. Balfour said: I ought perhaps to begin with one two comments on that part of the Speech which deals with foreign affairs, and the first point on which I should like to say a word is the Anglo-Russian Agreement. I greatly hope that the Government will give this House some opportunity other than that which is afforded by the debate on the Address for discussing this agreement. There was a day given for discussion of the Anglo-French Agreement, and I am particularly desirous of abstaining from supporting an amendment to the Address in this connection, because that at once gives a hostile and a party character to subject which certainly I do not feel inclined to discuss in a hostile or a party sense. I am well aware of the inherent difficulties in framing any agreement between two great countries of which there shall not be critics found in both countries who shall say, "We have given every thing and we have got nothing." That is the inevitable danger which attaches to all those international arrangements, and it is one against which I wish particularly to guard myself, as I entertain the strongest opinion as to the value which international agreements may have in the cause of good relationship, of the easy working of international affairs, and, even in the last resort, in the cause of peace. But I think the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when I put certain difficulties to him with regard to this Agreement, will feel that we, perhaps, have some right to hear from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs a fuller account of his objects and of the way in which those objects may be attained than is contained in the despatches laid before Parliament, and that we should also have an opportunity of developing difficulties and criticisms which I shall now briefly indicate without, I hope, unduly pressing upon him. It is not very easy to see what it is that has been exchanged between Russia and Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) It is clear that we have given up or abandoned certain positions which we occupy, but it is not clear that the Russians, so far as I am aware, have abandoned any position that they have ever occupied. That may or may not be a serious matter, but there are aspects of it which suggest serious consideration. For example, Persia has been divided by the Agreement into three zones—one that may be described as the Russian zone, one that may be described as the British zone, and an intermediate space which may be described as the neutral zone. We have, quite apart from the military and defensive interests which we have in Afghanistan and India, great trading interests in Persia, and to these of my friends who have looked into this matter it does appear as if the terminations of all the great trade routes in which our trade interested have been by this arrangement placed within the Russian sphere; and to be placed within the Russian sphere means, and is intended to mean, that under certain circumstances they shall be placed under the dominating control of Russia. If anybody will study the map he will see that I have not overstated the case; I have certainly no desire to overstate the case, but I suggest that it gives considerable anxiety from the trading point of view. I would specially notice that there is nothing in the whole arrangement between us and Russia which suggests that the interests of open markets have been carefully kept by the Government in relation to the great outlet for Indian and British goods which Persia supplies. There is an arrangement that Russia and Britain are to be on equal terms with regard to any trade or commercial interests in Afghanistan, but I see nothing in this Convention which preserves the interests of British trade in Persia, while I see that the interests of that trade are apparently and on the face of it threatened by the fact that within the limits of the Russian sphere of action are all the terminations of these great trade routes which are now occupied by British and by Indian enterprise and commerce. (Cheers.) I am frankly puzzled by the arrangements about Tibet. My own view about Tibet is that the less we or Russia have anything to do with it the better. (Ministerial cheers). Of course, we could tolerate no European Power in Tibet. Still, it must be remembered—while the last thing I should personally advise any Government to do, unless absolutely driven to it, is to interfere in the internal affairs of Tibet—it is a fact that Tibet is on our frontier, and it is not always easy to avoid having relations with a nation on our frontier. But it is 2,000 miles from the nearest part of Russia, and it is a little puzzling to see why no distinction should be drawn in this Convention between the position of Russia as regards Tibet and the position of this country. (Cheers.) There is one other point on which I hope something will be said by the Government not necessarily to-day, and that is connected with the Persian Gulf. Everybody knows—nobody better than the Secretary for India and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs—the position which successive British Governments have taken up with regard to the Persian Gulf. There is nothing said in the body of the arrangement with Russia about the Persian Gulf at all. There is mention made of the Persian Gulf in the covering letter of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in which he informs us that he has repeated to Russia what has often been said to that great country before, that we take the keenest interest in all affairs of the Gulf. And Russia appears to have given an oral, verbal kind of negative assurance that it does not dissent. I have not got the exact words, but it is very negative kind of agreement or assent to the statement of the Secretary of State. The whole purpose of this Agreement with Russia is to place formally upon record as an international instrument a treaty on certain matters which may conceivably cause a division of opinion or friction between the two Empires. Is it not unfotunate that we should have excluded from this formal treaty, and but in the relatively obscure position of a mere verbal statement, something which has always been regarded as so vitally affecting the Imperial interests of this country? We have had plenty of verbal statements from Russia with regard to her relations with Afghanistan and Persia, and they have not been considered sufficient by the right hon. gentleman, not because he wishes throw doubt upon the trustworthiness of Russian statements but because I believe, in the view of Russian diplomatists themselves there is a great distinction to be drawn between a formal treaty and a mere diplomatic and verbal assurance. Then why is a diplomatic and verbal assurance the only thing given us with regard to the Persian Gulf? Why has the Persian Gulf been excluded from the formal treaty and been left in the admittedly unsatisfactory position from which this agreement was intended to rescue it? These are difficulties which I venture very respectfully to put to the right hon. gentleman and to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said:—The right hon. gentleman devoted some part of his speech to the Anglo-Russian Agreement, and he asked—and I think it was a perfectly fair question—that without the necessarily controversial machinery afforded by an amendment to the Address some opportunity should be given for the discussion of the many points of interest which arise in connection with this agreement. In the absence of my right hon. friend the Prime Minister I do not like at this moment to make an absolute and definite statement, but I will say that the request seems to me to be a perfectly reasonable one, and I hope an opportunity will be given—though I cannot give a strict pledge—and that at no distant date, for the discussion which the right hon. gentleman invites. Let me deal with one or two criticisms he made. I am not disposed to scan the terms of the agreement with that close and minute weighing of "quid pro quo" which would apply to a commercial bargain. The object of the agreement was to remove a standing source of difficulty and danger to the peace of the world. If you once get the relations between ourselves and the great empire of Russia, so far as the continent of Asia is concerned, on a firm and friendly foundation, and arrive at a definite understanding, I cannot help thinking that many of the clouds which in days gone by have overshadowed the horizon, and sometimes brought us within measurable distance of conflict, will no longer appear. So important does it appear to the Government—without sacrificing any substantial or real British interest—to obtain a real definite agreement with Russia, that I personally should not feel we had in any way betrayed the interests of our country or been false to our stewardship if it were pointed out that this or that particular quarter Russia had gained slightly more than we had. That, I think the right hon. gentleman will agree with me, is the general spirit—(Mr. Balfour: "Hear, hear")—in which a great international agreement of this kind ought to be regarded. The specific points of the right hon. gentleman resolve themselves into two. The first is his apprehension that by the division of Persia into what he describes as three zones, in two of which Russia and Great Britain respectively have what are called spheres of influence, there may be some risks to the future progress and development of British trade. I believe a close study of the agreement will show that we have taken ample safeguards for our commercial interests. Within the zone or sphere of influence which is to belong to the Russian Government all British concessions have been most carefully safeguarded. As regards the actual territorial delimitation of the sphere we have reserved for ourselves, no doubt it is mainly governed not so much by commercial as strategical considerations, but in the other not marked out as the special, exclusive, or dominant sphere of either of the two Great Powers we shall enjoy in common with Russia and the rest of the world absolutely equal privileges and opportunities. The right hon. gentleman criticised the agreement for not embodying special provisions safegnarding our interests in the Persian Gulf as they have been defined by successive Foreign Ministers—by no one with more clearness and precision than Lord Lansdowne in the time of the late Government. My answer is two-fold. The Persian Gulf, notwithstanding its name, is not exclusively Persian, a considerable part of it is Turkish; so that other interests and Powers come into view when you deal with the Persian Gulf. In dealing with Persia however, Russia and Great Britain are practically the only two Powers with substantial interests, and we should have been travelling outside the scope and ambit of our agreement with Russia with regard to Persia, if we had included in it the Persian Gulf. But, although our interests in the Gulf do not come within the scope of the agreement, in order to make it clear that it is not to be suppose that we had in any way abandoned the position taken up by our predecessors, a contemporaneous declaration was made by our Ambassador when the agreement was signed and assented to by M. Isvolsky, and it must be taken as part of the agreement come to. Although the Persian Gulf is not mentioned in the agreement, Russia has assented to the view we have hitherto taken and shall continue to maintain, of our interests in the Gulf. As regards Tibet, that is a matter which could be more conveniently discussed when we come to deal with the agreement specially as regards Tibet. We conceive we have embodied in a formal, definite, written shape the very assurance the right hon. gentleman demands—which Lord Lansdowne in his communication with the Russian Ambassador considered to be adequate and appropriate to the case.

WOMAN'S STRANGE CAREER

Lily Whiterose, a smart-looking woman, who was fined 7s. for being drunk and 20s. as damages, or three weeks' imprisonment at Bradford, has had an astonishing career, if her statements are correct

Mrs. Whiterose says that she was born in India in 1869, her father being an officer and her mother an Austrian lady of rank. She accompanied them to England in her thirteenth year, their headquarters being Manchester.

When about fifteen she went abroad with her aunt, but she ran away and joined Buffalo Bill in Massachusetts. Under Colonel Cody she become a crack shot, and she boasted that she could throw a lariat with anybody. She left the company in 1886 and went to Austria and married an officer.

When the South African war broke out, she and her husband were residing in Bayswater, and they were not on very good terms.

When he left for Cape Town not long after Mrs. Whiterose followed him, and, obtaining certain private information, sold it to the Boers.

Then she was engaged by De Wet as despatch runner, and thus assisted the side fighting against her husband and his country.

Through a feeling of remorse she deserted, and, dressing in military attire, joined the British forces taking part in several engagements, notably Modder River, where she gained distinction by carrying a man across the river on her horse.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The customary dinners and receptions by the Ministerial and Opposition leaders in connection with the opening of Parliament took place on Jan. 28. Dinners were given by the Prime Minister, Lord Ripon, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Londonderry, and Mr. Balfour, and receptions where held by Lady Beuchamp, on behalf of the Prime Minister, and by Lady Lansdowne.

The King, accompanied by the Queen drove in procession on Jan. 29 from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords, where his Majesty opened the Third Session of the present Parliament. The procession was favoured with fine, sunny weather, and there were large crowds of spectators on the line of route. In the House of Lords, where his Majesty read the royal speech, the scene was a brilliant one.

As the King was leaving Buckingham Palace a suffragist made a dart from the roadway. She had in her hand what looked like a petition or address. The woman, however, had scarcely left the kerb when half dozen stalwart policemen pounced upon her, and she was hustled unceremoniously back into the crowd. It is doubtful if the King and Queen noticed the incident, and the procession was in no way delayed. This lady was, it appears, a Miss Neilan, of the Women's Freedom League. That lady and Miss Keningdale-Cook, Miss Munro, and Mrs. Sainty had stationed themselves just within the circle of the Queen Victoria Memorial outside the Palace, and had brought with them a small banner of calico, with the words "Petition to their Majesties." Two of them carried copies of a petition which it was intened to hand to the King and Queen. As the royal procession passed forward to the Horse Guards it was noticed that a few suffragists mingled with the crowed at various points, and raised banners inscribed "Votes for Women!" In most instances they were at the back of the crowd and some attempts were made to ensure the prominence of the banners by those holding them climbing up trees or the railings surrounding trees. Very little disturbance, however, wasca used by the exhibition of the banners. The women seemed content to merely unfurl them as the royal carriage passed, rolling them up afterwards and putting them away. There was no shouting of "Votes for Women!" or similiar cries, or, at least, none were audible above the cheering of the crowd.

Another curious incident occurred in the House of Lords. A gentleman, who is understood to be the claimant to the de Morley peerage, entered the Chamber in peer's robes and took his seat. Eventually he was persuaded to withdraw.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The King read the following speech from the Throne:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen.

The visit of the German Emperor with His Imperial Consort during the past autumn was a source of great pleasure to Me and to the Queen. The cordial reception given to Their Majesties by My people was warmly appreciated, and cannot fail to confirm the friendly relations existing between the two nations.

The lamented death of the King of Sweden has caused Me much sorrow.

My relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

My Government, animated by the sincere desire to settle by mutual agreement certain questions concerning the interests of Great Britain and Russia on the Continent of Asia, have concluded with the Russian Government a Convention relating to their respective interests in Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet. The terms of this Convention have already been laid before you, and, acting in its spirit, the two Governments have been able, notwithstanding disturbances and complications in Persia, to maintain a peaceful policy.

My Government have joined with the Governments of France, Germany, and Russia in a Treaty for preserving the integrity of the Kingdom of Norway. The text of the Treaty will be published in due course.

The correspondence recently presented to you has placed you in possession of the results of the Second International Peace Conference at the Hague, which concluded its labours in October last. The various instruments annexed to the Final Act of that Conference show the progress that has been made, and they are receiving the attentive consideration of My Government. One of the most important of these instruments establishes the great principle of an international Court of Appeal in Prize case. My Government are considering the question of inviting representatives of the leading maritime nations to attend a Conference in London in the course of next autumn, with a view of coming to an understanding on certain important points of International Law for the guidance of the Court.

The condition of the Christain and Mussulman population in the Macedonian vilayets shows no improvement; the bands of different nationalities continue to pursue campaign of violence, and the situation gives serious cause for anxiety. The Great Powers of Europe have agreed to present to the Turkish Government a scheme for the improvement of the judiciary in that region, and My Government have made further proposals to the Sultan, and also to the Great Powers, for dealing effectually with the principal causes of disturbance.

My Government are fully aware of the great anxiety felt with regard to the treatment of the native population in the Congo State. Their sole desire is to see the government of that State humanely administered in accordance with the spirit of the Berlin Act, and I trust that the negotiations now proceeding between the Sovereign of the Congo State and the Belgian Government will secure this object.

Negotiations are being conducted with the Government of the United States for an agreement to refer to the International Court of Arbitration at the Hague questions pending between the two Governments which relate to the Newfoundland fisheries. It is hoped that by this friendly proceedure a long-standing source of difficulty may be satisfactorily removed.

The difficulty which had arisen respecting Japanese immigration into Canada has been settled on terms agreed upon between the respective Governments.

I sincerly lament to have to inform you that, owing to failure of the rains over parts of India during last year, conditions of scarcity accompanied by much sickness have arisen. Prompt and well-considered measures of relief have been taken, and the situation is faced both by the stricken people and by My officers with courage and hope.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

Estimates for the expenditure of the year will in due course be laid before you.

In connection with financial arrangements of the year, proposals will be brought forward for making better provision for old age, and legislation with that object will be submitted.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

Bills will be laid before you for the following purposes:—

To amend the Law of Licensing in England and Wales;

To amend the law relating to elementary education in England and Wales;

To regulate the hours of underground labour in coal mines;

To amend the Acts relating to the Housing of the Working Classes, and to regulate the laying out of land needed for the development of growing urban centres;

To amend the system of valuation of property in England and Wales for the assessment of Imperial and local charges;

To improve and extend University Education in Ireland;

To amend in various particulars the Land Purchase (Ireland) Act of 1903, especially with reference to the compulsory acquisition of untenanted land in connection with the relief of congestion;

To establish an authority for the control and improvement of the Port and Waterway of London;

To consolidate and amend the law relating to the Protection of Children and to the treatment of Juvenile Offenders.

The Bills relating to Scottish Land and Valuation, which were introduced last session but failed to pass into law, will be again submitted to you.

Your labours upon these and upon all others matters I humbly commend to the blessing of Almighty God.

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co 155G Market Bomb

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Address by Mr. Lyttelton.

Mr. Lyttelton, M. P, addressed a crowded Unionist demonstration at Oswestry on Jan. 24. Lord Harlech presided.

Mr. Lyttelton, describing the state of Ireland as scandalous, said Mr. Birrell, in a recent speech, referred to the case of the British Indians in the Transvaal, who were being imprisoned and deported from the country. He supposed Mr. Birrell thought it relevant to refer to these men by way of showing that disturbances would occur in all countries, and that those disturbances, boycotting, cattle-driving, and the like were unconnected with the government of the country in which they occurred. If that was his intention, all he could say was that if Mr. Birrell had projected his imagination a little he might have arrived at the conclusion that in South Africa, as well as in Ireland, the grievances which existed might not be altogether unconnected with the incompetence of his Majesty's Ministers. (Cheers). It might have occurred to him that both in Ireland and in the Transvaal his Majesty's Government had shown a fear of responsibility and a reckless and unconsidered haste in dealing with large and difficult matters. Proceeding to give a short history of the case of the British Indians in the Transvaal, he recalled the fact that a considerable number of British Indians had settled in the Transvaal, and were carrying on business as traders as far back as 1885, when a law was passed by the late Boer Republic imposing certain disabilities upon them. For a long period—namely, from 1885 to the outbreak of the war—these disabilities were the subject of remonstrance; indeed, so lately as 1899 Lord Lansdowne spoke with strong indignation of the treatment of the Indians by the Boer Republic; while, in reference to proposals less onerous than those now imposed upon British Indians, Mr. Chamberlain wrote that it was impossible to defend what would practically be a continuance of the system of the Boer Republic against which his Majesty's Government had so strongly and repeatedly protested. After the annexation he conveyed the views of the late Government on this subject in a despatch written in 1904 broadly recognising the right of the colony to exclude Asiatic immigrants in the future, but asserting, with respect to Asiatic who had established themselves in the colony before the war, that it was derogatory to national honour to impose on resident British subjects disabilities against which we had remonstrated, and to which even the law of the Boer Republic rightly interpreted did not subject them. No one in this country would controvert that proposition, yet recently a law had been passed and assented to be his Majesty's Government, which did in his opinion render the situation of British Indians in the Transvaal worse than it was under President Kruger. But this law has been passed by a colony made self-governing by the present Government and to veto the legislation of such a colony in such a matter would arouse against the Home Government not merely the opinion of the Transvaal both Dutch and British, but also the opinion of all the self-governing colonies throughout the empire. This country was therefore confronted by a most painful and dangerous dilemma. On the one hand, if this legislation against the British Indians were acquiesced in we incurred the deep resentment of India—at this moment unhappily in a most inflammatory state—and the dishonour attaching to the breach of pledges made before the whole civilised world by successive British Ministers. On the other hand, if this legislation were resisted, we were involved in a contest with a self-governing colony in a matter where feeling ran very high and where the Transvaal Government had nearly unanimous support. To whom did we owe this deplorable situation? He made no charge against the Transvaal Government, who naturally were indifferent to British responsibilities in India, and the pledges of Mr. Chamberlain and himself; but he deliberately said that the dilemma in which this country was placed was the creation of his Majesty's present advisers, from whom full explanations must at the proper time be demanded as to what they had done or proposed to do to extricate us from the consequences of their action.

AN INDIAN COLONIAL EMPIRE.

"The British Empire alone seems in a position to solve the problem of Asiatic immigration, so far as it is a question of internal politics for our dominions regarded as a whole," says "Viator" in an article in the "Fortnightly Review" dealing with the increasing gravity of the coloured immigration problem. "We have a series of self-governing colonies which must be white men's countries to the utmost possible extent, unless our race is ultimately to be engulfed and to disappear. We cannot quarrel with the white democracies or insist that they shall commit social suicide in the name of justice to Asia. But, upon the other hand, India contains four-fifths of the whole number of the King's subjects, and we directly rule immense territories which never will be white men's countries, but which might be and ought to be made brown men's and—yellow countries. Among these territories, over which we possess absolute control, those obviously marked out in connection with the present question are British East Africa, and perhaps the Soudan. Lord Elgin and Mr. Winstone Churchill have been appealed to in this connection. Mr. John Morley ought rather to be urged to make his administration memorable by creating an Indian colonial empire. There would be no initial reason why any Asiatic race should be excluded. Indians and Chinese have occupied Mauritius together, and they have shown some tendency during the past few weeks to make common cause in the Transvaal. It is, of course, not enough to say that British East Africa is already open to Indian settlers. They would have to feel that it was their special ground, and their migration would have to be supervised and, to a certain extent, organised by the Government of India. This would be a partial solution. It would not be a complete solution, and would doubtless represent a very remarkable departure in Imperial policy. But it is the only possible approach to a remedy that has yet been suggested. Our alternative to this is to do nothing—than which we could do nothing more dangerous." The writer points out the dangerous phase which the colour conflict has reached owing to the belief among Asiatics that they have proved their potential equality with the white races. "It is certain that the moral frontier of white influence is contracting. It is certain that the political boundaries indicating the present extent of white predominance are not permanent, and it is quite unlikely that they will be extended. For there seems some indication of this tremendous contingency—that the action of the Anglo-Saxon democracies throughout the world, whether expressed by yellow elections in this country, by race riots upon the Pacific slope, or by restrictive immigrations laws in the Commonwealth and the Transvaal, may create the political unity of India and the fighting unity of Asia."

SIR. M. BHOWNAGGREE'S VIEWS.

At the New Reform Club on Jan. 28 an address was given by Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree on "The Treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal: An Imperial Crisis." The chair was taken by Sir William Wedderburn, and the audience included a considerable number of Indians resident in London.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree said that the impelling motive in his mind in voting in support of the South African war was the impression he had formed of the tyranny of the Transvaal Government of that day by its treatment of British Indians, and this was one of the grounds which was used by the then British Government to reconcile the people of this country to the war. He had, therefore, a right to complain when the redress promised by the Government was withheld (Hear, hear.) Upon the larger question of whether a British subject of whatever nationality, creed, and belief should have equal privileges everywhere under the British flag he would not enter, although he should be prepared to deal with the matter another time. For the moment the burning question was how to prevent the outrageous legislation of the Transvaal Government from being put into final operation. If, as Ministers said, they could not interfere with a self-governing colony, he asked if it was not the duty of the Government here, when granting the Constitution, to provide that laws of this character should not be passed. At the time of General Botha's visit to this country last year what persuasion, what caution, did our Government employ to prevent him from adopting a course which had led to an imperial crisis? He trusted that so soon as the House of Commons met the Government would be asked to state what reply it was proposed to give to the petition which had been presented to Lord Elgin by 116 Indian ex-soldiers in the Transvaal protesting against the methods of identification under the Act as a gross insult and as opposed to the tenets of their religion. With regard to the attempt of Lord Elgin to shelter himself behind the plea that we could not interfere with the legislation of a self-governing colony, he said that this was a flimsy excuse. Self-government was given to a colony for the purpose of dealing with their internal affairs, but it did not confer the right to tyrannise over other subjects of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) He criticised the attitude of the Indian Government in this matter, and said that what had become an imperial crisis would become an imperial danger if allowed to continue. (Cheers.) Our downtrodden fellow-subjects would not again feel any confidence in the pledges of the Imperial Government to protect them. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. M. Parikh proposed "That this meeting, having considered the legislative measures of the Transvaal Parliament directed against our British Indian fellow-subject lawfully resident there, considers them to be highly oppressive and degrading, inconsistent with the spirit of the British Constitution, and violating the repeated pledges given to them for justice and fair play, and therefore resolves to represent to the Prime Minister that the Imperial Government should intervene in regard to the same."

Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe seconded the resolution.

A discussion followed, in the course of which Mahomed Ali Jinnah, (Bombay) said that Indians of all classes were united in their protest against the humiliating treatment of their countrymen in the Transvaal. It could not fail to be a danger to British government in India.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

MEETING OF LONDON INDIANS.

A meeting of Indians living in London was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Jan. 28, to express sympathy with Indians in the Transvaal. Dr. Abdul Majid, barrister-at-law, who presided, described the treatment which is meted out to British Indians in the Transvaal as being considerably worse than that which they experienced before the war, although one of the reasons given by the Imperial Government for going to war with the Boers was their bad treatment of Indians and others resident in the Transvaal. The registration law compelled them to give the names of their wives and mothers; they were not permitted to walk on the same pavement with the white man or to travel in the same conveyance. A European, even though he belonged to the scum of the earth, might do so. The real reason for it all was trade rivalry. Mr. J. M. Parikh moved a resolution declaring that the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal was unjust and humiliating, and that the degradations imposed upon them as a class were insulting to their countrymen here and in India; further, that the deplorable helplessness of the Imperial Government to protect them as civilised citizens of the empire from such unwarrantable invasion of their rights had already done a great deal of harm in India, and was likely in future, if the present state of affairs were allowed to continue, to lead to grave results. He suggested by way of retaliation, the registration of colonials going to India. Mr. S. Mokaiji seconded the motion, which was supported by a number of other Indians. Mr. Jinnah expressed the opinion that if their case were properly placed before the British Government and people a commission would receive due consideration. The motion was adopted. Other resolutions were passed expressing appreciation of the efforts made by the South Africa British Indian Committee in the matter, and giving instructions for copies of the resolutions to be forwarded to "suffering martyrs" in the Transvaal, the Colonial Secretary, and other representatives of the Imperial and Transvaal Governments.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Blue Book [Cd. 3887] was issued on Jan. 28 by the Colonial Office under the title "Further Correspondence relating to Legislation affecting Asiatics in the Transvaal."

The most interesting documents in this series—which contains copious correspondence with the Government of the Transvaal, as also with the Chinese Legation in London and Consular authorities in the colony, and with representative British Indian associations on the subject of the Immigrants Restriction Act, Asiatic Law Amendment Act, and Vrededorp Stands Act—consist of the following letters, addressed to the Colonial Office by the India Office and the Foreign Office respectively, as to the bearings of restrictive legislation upon the rights of British Indian subjects in the former case and of the subjects of foreign powers in the latter.

On Oct. 31 the India Office writes as follows:—

"Without prejudice to his decision as to concurrence in the Act, I am to say that Mr. Morley regrets that he cannot agree that the Act in question can be regarded as similar to the legislation already sanctioned in other self-governing colonies. He fully recognises that his Majesty's Government are not in a position to object to the future exclusion of immigrants who are unable to pass such tests as the colonial authorities, following the lines of other Colonial Legislatures, may think fit to impose. But he must observe that Section 2 (4) of the Transvaal Act introduces a principle to which no parallel can be found in previous legislation. This clause perpetuates an arrangement introduced in very special circumstances, and will debar from entry into the Transvaal British subjects who would be free to enter any other colony by proving themselves capable of passing the educational tests laid down for immigrants. It will, for instance, permanently exclude from the Transvaal members of learned professions and graduates of European Universities of Asiatic origin who may in future wish to enter the colony. It has further been represented to Mr. Morley that the Act may work grave injustice, since British Indian subjects who had before 1902 acquired domicile in the Transvaal, but, having temporarily left the colony, had not yet registered themselves, may under its provisions be debarred from re-entry."

And on Nov. 11:—With reference to my letter of the 31st ultimo on the subject of the Transvaal Immigration Restriction Bill and to your letter of the 4th instant, on the limitations of the right of British Indians to acquire property in the Transvaal, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Morley to state for the information of the Earl of Elgin, that the Government of India while strongly opposed to the principal of the Bill under consideration, recognised that his Majesty's Government must decide the question by considerations other than the interest of British Indian subjects. They observe that if the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, 1907, preserves the rights possessed by Indians under the Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1903, they do not desire to offer criticisms on the details of the Immigration Restriction Bill.

"It is unnecessary to recapitulate the reasons, stated in my letter of the 31st ultimo, for which Mr. Morley is opposed to Section 2 (4), but on the general question I am to offer the following observations.

"Mr. Morley agrees with Lord Elgin that in view of the earlier history of the question it is necessary to accept Sections 2 (1) and 6 (c) of the Bill. He cannot affect to regard the latter provision otherwise than with grave misgivings but since the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, 1907, has received his Majesty's sanction, Mr. Morley recognises that it would be inconsistent to object to a clause framed merely in order to ensure the efficient administration of that Act so far as it affects persons already in the Transvaal.

"Nor does he question the principle that the Colonial Government must be allowed to restrict the immigration of Asiatics by legislation similar to that enacted by other self-governing colonies. But the effect of Section 2 (4) of the present Bill, as is recognised by Lord Elgin, will be to exclude perpetually from a portion of his Majesty's dominions all British Indian subjects however high their social status or educational attainments, who have not already acquired domiciliary rights. As regards Asiatics, therefore, the 'educational test,' which has elsewhere been found sufficient to exclude undesirable immigrants will in the Transvaal be a dead letter (except that it may possibly be utilised to exclude the re-entry of persons domiciled before the war who have not yet taken the necessary steps to assert their claim to return). In spite of the repetition of the phrascology used in previous colonial legislation, the Asiatic who attempts to enter the Transvaal will be required to prove that he had resided there before 1902, and his ability to pass the language test, which would ensure his admission into any other colony, will not be regarded as relevant to the question of his admission into the Transvaal.

'It is true that under the Asiatic Law Amendment Act of 1907, the Colonial Government may grant temporary permits. Mr. Morley presumes that this power will, if the occasion arise, be used to prevent such a gross scandal as the exclusion from the colony of ruling chiefs, Indians of distinguished position, and high officials of Asiatic descent on the ground that they are 'undesirable immigrants.' But he thinks that it would be satisfactory to obtain a definite assurance that in framing the present Bill the Colonial Government had no intention of refusing access to Asiatics of this type, and he trusts that such an assurance will be obtained and placed on record before the Royal Assent is given to the measure.

"It is unnecessary to point out to Lord Elgin the unfortunate effect upon public opinion in India which must be produced by the present Bill. The very peculiar circumstances of the Transvaal have been held to justify during the period of administrative reconstruction exceptional measures for dealing with the influx of immigrants; but Mr. Morley did not understand, when the provisions of the Asiatic Law Amendment Act were under discussion, that the forthcoming Immigration Restriction Bill would be so framed as to perpetuate the exclusion from the colony of all future Asiatic immigrants without distinction.

"For these reasons I am to say that Mr. Morley trusts that Lord Elgin will find it possible to impress upon the Government of the Transvaal the very strong objections, from an imperial point of view, which stand in the way of the acceptance of Section 2 (4) of the Bill."

On Nov. 14 the Foreign Office writes:—

"I am to state that in Sir E. Grey's opinion the exercise by the executive of powers which are ordinarily entrusted to the Judiciary (who are accustomed to the investigation of cases according to the recognised rules of evidence) is calculated to give rise to friction with foreign States, who may be led to suppose—whether with or without reason—that their subjects have been treated with injustice.

"Sir E. Grey notes the statement of the Attorney-General of the Transvaal that 'the powers conferred will in each of the three classes of cases referred to be used with great discretion,' but he fears that no mere exercise of discretion will effectually prevent the possibility of conflicts with foreign States in particular cases affecting their subjects, with the result that the attitude of the Transvaal Government may be adversely criticised with some show of reason, in the Imperial Parliament.

In these circumstances Sir E. Grey considers that the non-disallowance of the Act should be made conditional on the Transvaal Government giving an undertaking, as suggested in the third paragraph of your letter, to limit the power conferred by the Act to the cases of persons convicted of some offence before the Courts of the colony.

"Sir E. Grey has no observations to make in regard to the provisions of the Act which affect the position of Asiatics in the colony."

MR. H. A. B. VERNON, I. C. S., who recently sustained severe riding accident at the Adyar Club, Madras, proceeded to England on six months' leave on medical certificate.

WHO STOLE THE CROWN JEWELS?

Official Report of the Inquiry.

SIR ARTHUR VICARS DISMISSED.

London, January. 31.

The report of the Vicerегal Commission appointed to investigate the circumstances of the loss of the Dublin Crown Jewels, states:

"That in our opinion Sir Arthur Vicars (Ulster King of Arms), did not exercise due vigilance or proper care as the custodian of the regalia."

The more notable phrases applied in the report to Sir Arthur are:

"Strange want of any sense of responsibility,"

"Entire absence of vigilance and care"

"Extraordinary instance of negligence."

Yesterday morning Sir A. Vicars's office was closed, and in charge of the police, while he himself received an announcement of his dismissal, and of the appointment of a successor. That successor was gazetted last night as Captain Nevile Wilkinson.

The mystery of who stole the jewels is, of course, still unsolved. The report of the commission, which gives a complete account of the known facts, is printed below. It is only necessary to recall that the jewels, the regalia of the Order of St. Patrick, with the fine Brazilian and Golconda diamonds, worth between £30,000 and £40,000, were in the charge of Sir A. Vicars, and kept in a safe in the library of his office in Dublin. The safe also contained heirlooms belonging to Mr. George Mahony, Sir A. Vicars's half-brother. The jewels were last seen on June 11. On July 6, some hours after the strong-room door had been found mysteriously open, the safe was found unlocked. The Crown jewels and Mahony heirlooms had gone. The loss was not made known until July 10. After various rumours a Viceregal Commission of Inquiry was appointed, which sat in private on January 10. Sir A. Vicars first demanded a public inquiry, and later refused to give evidence. The inquiry was closed on January 17.

THE DETAILS OF THE DUBLIN CASTLE MYSTERY.

The Commission had two objects:—

1. To investigate the circumstances of the loss of the jewels.

2. To inquire whether Sir A. Vicars exercised proper care as custodian.

Proceeding to narrate the facts, the report says:—

We have been able to ascertain every material circumstance connected with the loss of the jewels. It is ordained that the jewels "shall be deposited for safe keeping in a steel safe in the strong-room in the Office of Arms." This office was fitted up in 1903, when a strong-room was built on plans approved by Sir A. Vicars, who did not inform the Chairman of the Board of Works that the safe was to be in the strong-room. The safe could not get in at the door, but when the Chariman offered to break down and rebuild the wall Sir A. Vicars did not accept on the ground that the safe would occupy too much space in the strong-room, and said that unless he got a smaller safe he would prefer it to remain outside. The safe was left in the library.

The report continues:—

The Office of Arms is entered by an outer door with two locks. The main lock was never locked. The door was shut at night and on Sundays and holidays by slipping the bolt of the latch, so that any person having a latchkey could enter at any time of the day or night when the office was closed. When the latch was unlocked the door was opened by turning a handle. There was no bell to indicate when it was being opened or shut. There were at least seven latchkeys for this door held by:—

1. Sir Arthur Vicars.
2. Mr. Burtchaell, secretary.
3. Mr. P. G. Mahony, Cork Herald.
4. William Stivey, the messenger.
5. Mrs. Farrell, the office cleaner.
6. Detective Kerr, who nightly inspected the office.
7. John O'Keeffe, a servant of the Board of Works.

The strong-room is practically an off shoot from the messenger's room. There were four keys for the outer door held by:

1. Sir Arthur Vicars.
2. Stivey.
3. Mr. P. G. Mahony.
4. One for a short time in the possession of Mr. Burtchaell, was at the date of the disappearance of the jewels in the strong-room in a drawer, stated to be unlocked.

Close inside the outer door of the strong-room is a strong steel grille, which must be opened before access can be had. One key of the grille in Stivey's charge was constantly in the lock, whether the strong-room was open or shut, except when Stivey went out, when he locked the grille and placed the key in an unlocked drawer in his room, leaving the outer door of the strong-room open. This arrangement was made by Sir A. Vicars' order. Every official knew where the key of the grille was kept and had access to it. If Stivey were merely called upstairs and there was no stranger about, he left both the outer door and grille open.

This strong-room (which ought to have contained the safe and Crown Jewels) contained articles of very great value, including three gold collars and badges of Knights Companions of the Order, two State Maces, the Sword of State, a jewelled Sceptre, a Crown, and two massive silver Spurs, exposed in a glass case. This is plainly contrary to the statute.

Summarising these facts, "which are admitted by Sir A. Vicars himself," the Commission says:—

Apart from any specific duty imposed upon him by the statutes we cannot think that he showed proper care in leaving the safe containing the Crown Jewels in a room, which was open to the public all day and was open all night to any person, who either possessed, or could get possession of one of the seven latchkeys. We should have thought that in the case of jewels like these, of immense value and of national importance, the responsible custodian would, instead of carrying about the key of the safe in his pocket, have deposited it with his banker, or in some other place of security except on rare occasions when it was necessarily in use.

The jewels were safe on June 11 until July 6 when they were lost. There is no evidence that anyone opened the safe. On July 3 the office cleaner found the outer door unlocked when she arrived in the morning. When told this later Sir A. Vicars replied "Is that so?" or "Did she?" No further notice was taken. It is plain that some one in possession of a latchkey visited the office after Detective Kerr had left it (on the night before) and took the trouble to draw back the bolt of the latch and fasten it

"EXTRAORDINARY NEGLIGENCE."

It seems to us an extraordinary instance of negligence on Sir A. Vicars' part that he made no inquiry about this singular incident, did not interrogate Keer, the detective, made no report to the police, and did not examine the safe or strong-room to see that all was right. On the morning of Saturday, July 6, Mrs. Farrell, the cleaner, found the outer door of the strong-room ajar. There were two keys hanging in the lock of the grille—the key of the grille and a smaller key which opened the presses in the library.

Stivey, the messenger, at once examined the strong-room and found that nothing had been touched inside so far as he could observe. It was plain that someone had entered the office after the detective had left on Friday evening, and had opened the strong-room and left it open. It seems very strange that after what had happened on the preceding Wednesday morning Sir A. Vicars should treat this new incident as if it were of no importance whatever.

Sir A. Vicars has given his own explanation:

"Being very busy I left the matter for subsequent investigation. It was not until Sunday afternoon when I was working at my house with Horlock that I realised that the strong-room door was open on Saturday morning."

We can only say that, in our opinion, Sir A. Vicars' treatment of this incident shows entire absence of vigilance and care in the custody of the jewels. It was between 12-30 and 1 p.m. on Saturday, July 6 that Stivey told Sir A. Vicars about the strong-room having been found open. About 2-15 p.m. on the same day Sir Arthur gave Stivey the key of the safe and box containing the Collar of a deceased Knight of St. Patrick which had just been returned and told them (sic—? him to open the safe and place the Collar in it. This was the first time that Stivey ever had the key of the safe in his hand.

THE DISCOVERY.

It seems strange that Stivey should at any time have been entrusted with the key of the safe, but tha the should have been entrusted with it just after the occurrence of incidents which called far peculiar care, seems stranger still. Stivey proceeded to the safe and tried to open it. He found that the safe was actually unlocked. He did not open the safe. Sir A. Vicars came downstairs immediately, and Stivey told him the safe was not locked.

Sir Arthur thereupon opened the safe and found that the jewels and all the collars and badges in the safe were gone. The cases which had contained the jewels, collars, and badges had all been carefully replaced, but the case containing his mother's diamonds, which was locked and the key of which was in the hands of Mr. George Mahony his half-brother, had been removed. The police were then sent for and told what had happened, and even then not a word was said about the strong-room having been found open that very morning. Nobody on Saturday mentioned to the police either that the outer door had been found open on the morning of Wednesday. It was only on Sunday that Detective Kerr heard these facts from Mrs. Farrell, the cleaner, for the first time.

Two experts took to pieces and examined the locks of the strong-room and of the safe, which were without a scratch. Both came to the same conclusion: that there was no picking of locks, or attempt at picking; that the locks were opened by their own keys or keys identical with them in every respect in make and finish, and that such keys could not be fabricated from a wax impression. If the person who stole the jewels was, as we believe he was, the same person who entered the office on the night of Tuesday, July 2, and again on the night of Friday, July 5, it is clear that he possessed three keys—a latchkey for the outer door, a key of the strong-room, and a key of the safe.

Sir A. Vicars told Sergeant Sheehan that his own latchkey had been lost on June 28, and that he did not recover it until July 9 or 10, when it was found on his dressing-table. It is evident that this latchkey, in whatever hands it was might have been used to open the door at any time between June 28 and July 9. There were four keys of the strong-room:—

HOLDERS OF THE KEYS.

1. That which for a short time was in the possession of Mr. Burtchaell. There was no evidence that this key had ever been removed from the strong-room until after the discovery of the loss of the jewels.

2. In the possession of Mr. P. G. Mahony, Cork Herald We are satisfied that this key was locked up in a desk in his own house from April until Saturday evening, July 6.

There remain (3) Stivey's key and (4) that held by Sir A. Vicars. We are of opinion that the strong-room must have been opened on the night of Friday, July 5, by one or other of these keys, or else by a key fabricated by a skilled workman from one of the keys of the strong-room as a model.

There were only two keys of the safe, both in possession of Sir A. Vicars. We are of opinion, upon the evidence, that the safe could only have been opened by one of these two keys, or by a key made by a skilled workman from one of these keys as a model.

"The following is Sir A. Vicars' own account of the way in which the two keys were kept:—

The key of the safe which I use I always carry with me. The other key I have always kept concealed in my residence."

This second key was found at his residence on the evening of July 6, just as he had left it.

The report concludes that Sir Arthur should not have carried about the key of the safe, or left one in his house. The main facts, on which we base any conclusion affecting Sir A. Vicars, are not in controversy. We think the reasons assigned for his refusal to assist us are wholly insufficient. We were ready to hear the application for a public inquiry, and to grant it if good reason had been shown for it, but as soon as we intimated our readiness it was withdrawn, and an objection made to our Commission based on other and wholly different grounds.

As it appears that the name of Mr. Francis Richard Shackleton was more than once named as that of the probable or possible author of this great crime, we think it only due to that gentleman to say that he came from San Remo at great inconvenience to give evidence before us; that he appeared to us to be a perfectly truthful and candid witness; and that there was no evidence whatever before us which would support the suggestion that he was the person who stole the jewels,

SHOULD WIVES KEEP THEIR SAVINGS?

What Women Think.

London, Jan. 31.

Below we print three interesting views by women on the legal decision reported to-day in favour of a husband's claim to the money saved by his wife out of her housekeeping allowance.

"The decision appears to me," said a member of a woman's club in Piccadilly, "to be a monstrous legal perversion of what is natural and right. I don't suppose my husband will act upon it although he is a lawyer himself but just supposing he did what would it mean to me? I should have to give up the club I should have to give up cigarettes, I should have to give up taxi-cabs. All these and many other little luxuries I pay for out of my housekeeping allowance.

"How do I do it? Well, men are so unobservant. We used to have always a choice of dishes at breakfast—say fish and sausages, or omelette and grilled kidneys; now we have only one dish. My husband doesn't notice the change. Then again, one can easily cut down dinners, if one has had a bad week at bridge. When there is a course less than usual, I talk more than usual, and the omission passes unobserved."

A DIFFERENT VIEW.

A different view was put forward by a different type of woman over a cup of tea in her home, where she is usually to be found.

"I think it would be abominable to deceive any man," she said, "or to cut things down in the house so as to be able to spend more money outside, but at the same time I do agree that the decision is rather hard. Take my case, I spend far less on my housekeeping than most women of my acquaintance, because I know where to shop cheaply—in this my husband helps me often. Then again, I know how to cook. I earn by extra trouble and by extra skill all I can save and the household is never any worse off. I think it would be rather unfair to deprive me of my savings."

A view in favour of the decision was advanced by Mr. Llewellyn Roberts, the well-known writer on subjects of special interest to women, and editress of "Hearth and Home."

"I think the judges were right," she said. "But I must tell you that I disapprove altogether of housekeeping allowances. I have never had one myself; I made it a stipulation before I married. I have known so many cases in which women's lives have been made miserable by their continued but unsuccessful endeavours to keep within the amount allowed them. I have even known of homes being broken up by quarrels on this subject.

"So many husbands make a fuss when they are asked for money outside of the allowance, that most women who get into arrears go on from week to week hoping to make them up, and in the end sometimes get into very awkward messes. They find themselves heavily in debt, and are driven to desperate courses in the attempt to extricate themselves without letting their husbands know."—"Daily Mail"

LORD CURZON'S ELECTION.

The Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper Office in Ireland appeared at the bar of the House and presented the return to the writ for the election of a representative peer for Ireland in the room of the late Lord Kilmaine. The certificate, which was read out by the Reading Clerk, stated that Lord Curzon of Kedleston had received the largest number of votes, but that Lord Curzon's name was "not upon the roll of peers of Ireland whose right to vote at the elections of representative peers for Ireland has been certified by the Clerk of the Parliaments of the United Kingdom into the Crown Office in Chancery in Ireland by direction of the House of Lords as having been admitted by the House of Lords." Lord Ashtown had received the next highest number of votes.

The Lord Chancellor: Your lordships will observe that this return is not in the usual form, and that it contains more than is required by the statute. The object, I presume, is to place the House in a position to decide whether the writ should issue to Lord Curzon or not. The point raised is whether Lord Curzon, not having claimed his right to vote for a representative peer for Ireland, and, consequently, no such claim having been admitted, is thereby disabled from being elected. Your lordships may desire my opinion on the point. I have examined the Act of Union and am satisfied that Lord Curzon, whose name appears on the Ulster roll as a temporal peer of Ireland, might properly be elected although he has made no claim to be entitled to vote for a representative peer. (Hear, hear.) The Act requires that those entitled to vote shall claim, and if their claims are admitted by this House the Act makes no requirements as to the person to be elected, except that he be a temporal peer of Ireland. There were certain precedents quoted to your lordships House in 1874 which, perhaps, favour this view, but I prefer to rely upon the Act itself. The Act is clear, and in my opinion Lord Curzon is entitled to take his seat in the ordinary course. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Halsbury entirely concurred in the view which the noble and learned lord on the woolsack had expressed. Some ingenious person appeared to have suggested that something should be read into the Act of Union which was not in it. There really was no point at all in the matter unless some new section was introduced into the Act.

Lord Curzon, who had listened to the foregoing from the steps of the throne, then came to the table amid cheers and took the oath. He subsequently took his seat at the end of the front Opposition Bench, between the Duke of Marlborough and the Earl of Dudley.

FROM the 1st to the 7th instant, 1 European, 2 East Indians, 14 Native Christans, 384 Hindus and 63 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 464. The death-rate was 47·3 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 38·8. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 15, small-pox 1, fevers 146, bowel complaints 61, and other causes 241.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath, says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty January, 25.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of July 16, 1895—Lieut P B A Cooper has been placed on the Retired List of his Majesty's Navy (Jan. 13).

Royal Naval Reserve—Paymaster T J Mitchell to be Staff paymaster. The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed assistant paymasters:—E T Jones, J D Auld, A G A Bennett, P E G Portch (January, 24).

January, 27.

Royal Naval Reserve—Assistant Paymaster L Stromberf to be paymaster (January, 24).

War office, January 28.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments have been made in India:—Major-Gen C H Des Vœux, C B, Indian Army, to be a divisional commander (November 14); Major-Gen R A P Clements, C B. D S O. to be a divisional commander (Dec 1); Major-Gen C G M Fasken C B, Indian Army, to be a brigade Commander (Nov 14); Col J L Keir to be a briadge commander. and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed (Oct 23); Col J C Young to be a brigade commander, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed (Dec 2); Col J T Evatt, D S O, Indian Army, to be a brigade commander, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed (Nov 23); Major A Symons, 13th Hussars, to be a General Staff officer, second grade, vice Capt and Brevet Col J E Gough, V C, aide-de-camp to the King, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) Jan 3).

Establishments

Staff College—Lieut-Col C Ross, DSO, half-pay, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant-general, vice Col J P Du Cane (Jan 22).

Cavalry of the Line.

18th (Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars—Second Lieut H J Solomon is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps (Jan 1); Second Lieut T G Hetherington, from 4th batt the Essex Regt, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut M S Purdey, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (Jan 29).

Royal Regiment of Artillery

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—The undermentioned captains are seconded while students at the Staff College:—J F I H Doyle, E M Birch. DSO, P W Game F D Logan (Jan 22) The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—E W Furse vice G H Gordon Jan 8 R R B Wall, vice C E G Schrottky, seconded Jan 18; H A Boyce, vice J F I H Doyle; Brevet Major T A Cubitt, DSO, vice E M Birch, DSO; E B Ashmore, vice P W Game; W H F Weber, vice F D Logan Jan 22. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—L D Vernon, vice R T Hill, deceased R C Williams, vice E W S Brooke, appointed adjutant; R H Lascelles, vice R C Williams, seconded Nov 21; Local Capt E H G Leggett, vice H A L H Wade, seconded; L E Warren, vice E H G Leggett, seconded; (Dec, 1); Lieut A L N Biddulph is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps (Jan 1); Capt G K Gordon to be adjutant, vice Capt E W Furse (Jan 8).

Royal Garrison Art—The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels and brevet colonels, on completion of five years' service as regimental lieutenant-colonels, are placed on half-pay:—W L White, F R Thackeray Lieut-Col and and Brevet Col E T Butcher, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay; Major and Brevet Col G F W St John to be lieutenant-colonel, vice W L White; Major F H Crampton to be lieutenant-colonel, vice F R Thackeray; Supernumerary Major T B Wood to be major, vice F H Cramption Jan 29 The undermentioned captains are seconded while students at the Staff College:—H Bowan-Robinson, G R H Nugent Jan 22 Lieut T C Leah to be captain, vice K G Campbell, appointed adjutant Dec 31

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Capt the Hon Mr B Parker, from half-pay, to be captain, vice Brevet Major the Hon J F Gathorne-Hardy, seconded, and with precedence next below Capt L R V Colby Jan 17.

Territorial Regiments.

The Lincolnshire Regt—Capt L C Lewis is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept Jan 13.

The Devonshire Regt—Gentleman Cadet R E Hancock, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice J Kingdon, transferred to the Indian Army Jan 20.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Capt. J R A H Paul, D S O is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Supernumerary Capt. F Lewis to be captain, vice J R A H Paul, D S O (Dec 30); Lieut. J A Yates reverts to the rank of second lieutenant at his own request, in view to transfer to the Indian Army (Dec 3, 1904).

The South Wales Borderers—Capt C W Pearless is seconded for service on the Staff (Jan 4); Lieut N J Williams is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps (Jan 1).

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. Col and Brevet Col R C C Cox, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retired pay; Major H O D Hickman to be lieutenant-colonel, Vice Brevet Col R C C Cox (Jan 27).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Capt H T Dobbin is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Supernumerary Cap T R Stokoe to be captain, vice H T Dobbin (Jan 11); Lieut K F Birchall is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps (Jan 1).

The Northamptonshire Regt.—Lieut S L Ralph reverts to the rank of second lieutenant at his own request, in view to transfer to the Indian Army (Aug 8 1903).

The King's (Shropshire Light Inf.)—Lieut A P Bowen to be adjutant, vice W Middleton (Jan 11); Second Lieut H A de F Furber resigns his commission (Jan 29).

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—Lieut W A Odling to be captain, vice F W Ramsay, seconded (Nov 27); Supernumerary Lieut H S Winthrop to be lieutenant, vice W A Odling (Jan 18); Second Lieut J E Fasken is seconded for service in the Army service Corps (Jan 1).

The Manchester Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—W K Evans vice A H Bathurst transferred to Princes Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.); W K Bayley, vice W K Evans, appointed adjutant (Dec 18).

The York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt. H. F. Byrne is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept.; Supernumerary Capt. F. E. B, Isherwood to be captain, vice H. F. Byrn (Jan. 10).

The Durham Light Inf.—Lieut R J G Stoker, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be lieutenant, with precedence next below J H Wood, and remain seconded while employed with the West African Regt Jan 29.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Lieut E B Cuthbertson is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health Jan 29.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieut T W Ryan is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps Jan 1.

Army Ordnance Department.

Capt H F Byrne, the York and Lancaster Regt, to be an ordnance officer, fourth class, to fill an existing vacancy Jan 10; Capt L C Lewis, the Lincolnshire Regt, to be an ordnance officer

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

GREATEST LONDON.

Had there come into existence the London of which Lord Lansdowne's ancestor, Sir William Petty, dreamed, we should not now find an agitator on the roads seeking to encourage the unemployed in the highways and byways of distant towns to follow him hither. Our London would have been built as a city that is at unity within itself, but into which no outsider could penetrate. The danger was that by 1902 we should have a population of 5,359,000, and he suggested that it ought to be kept down to 4,690,000. Such a population, he said, would require a space of 10,500 acres, or a circle having a diameter of about four and a half miles. Then we were to have an unoccupied border of three-quarters of a mile, and were to be encompassed with a strong wall and ditch, so that not only should we be safe from the invasion of a foreign enemy; we should be able to "lord it over the rest of the country." This confederation within the walls would easily govern those without. So there would have been no coming-in of the tatterdemalions led by the gentry who love only those that do not work.

A TRUST IN SERMONS.

All sorts of economies would have been possible under this regime. We should have heard nothing of underpaid clergy, for there would have been none worth speaking of. Neither would there have been any religious dissension, for we should all have been instructed, not merely on similar lines but in the same words. The whole city was to be but one parish, in the churches and chapels of which there was to be uniformity not only in prayer but in preaching also. "A thousand copies of one judiciously and authentically composed sermon might be every week read in each of the said chapels, without any subsequent repetition of the same as in the case of homilies." This sermon would run throughout the land, whereas, as the case then stood, "upon Sundays, holidays, and other extraordinary occasions there should be about one hundred sermons in each church per annum making about a million of sermons per annum in the whole. It were a miracle," added Sir William, "if a million of sermons, composed by so many men, and of so many minds and methods, should produce uniformity upon the discomposed understandings of above eight million hearers." All this would disappear, and we should think with one mind were the one sermon made to do duty for the whole country.

ADVISE TO YOUNG LAWYERS.

If the Thaw trial had not already exausted the capacity of the public for surprise, the proposal that the evidence of the prisoner's wife should be taken in camera might have succeeded. Every unseemly detail which the ingenuity or the lawyers engaged for Thaw at the last hearing could get on the depositions has been printed broadcast throughout America: now, when the demoralising story is common property, a sense of decency and propriety is assumed. One can fancy leading counsel for the defence assuming the attitude which Frank Lockwood advised when lecturing before the law students of Birmingham. The examination-in-chief must appear to take the counsel leading the witness completely by surprise. While all the while leading, he must avoid the suspicion of leading. He must not keep looking down at his brief, so reminding the jury that every word is written down. It should appear, he said, a kind of spontaneous conversation; the witness artlessly telling his simple story, and counsel, if possible, appalled to hear the iniquity of which his client has been the victim.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Whole books have been written on the art of cross-examination but Lockwood gave one simple wrinkle worth many a chapter of printed matter. "Never continue the cross-examination," he said, "if you see the judge show the slightest disposition to do it himself. If you see the Judge inclined to take up the running, let him do it." Judges like it, and like counsel who do not oppose the practice. For re-examination "the putting Humpty-Dumpty together again," as he called it, Lockwood told not so much what to do as what not to do. In the Chancery Court, he said, a witness was asked in cross-examination whether it was true that he had been convicted of perjury. The witness admitted the soft impeachment, and the cross-examining counsel promptly sat down. It fell then to the equally eminent counsel on the other side to re-examine. "Yes," said this gentleman, "it is true that you have been convicted of perjury, but tell me: Have you not on many other occasions been accused of perjury and been acquitted?"

THE QUALITY OF HEAT.

Mr. Churchill's review of his African experiences shows that he is not quite in agreement with Mr. Bryce as to the suitability of the climate for Europeans. Mr. Bryce rejoices in the invigorating effects of the climate of the lands high-lying; Mr. Churchill says that it is not natural for us to live at such an altitude. He complains, too, of the serious effects of the sun. Mr. Bryce has an interesting note on this topic. The sun, strong as are its direct rays, is less dangerous in Africa than in India, he says. Sunstroke is unusual in the Dark Continent, where few people even in the tropical north, have to wear the sun-helmets which are indispensable in India. But, as he points out, the relation of sunstroke to climate is obscure. Common in New York, it is rare in California, in the same latitude, and almost unknown in the Hawaiian Islands, within seventeen degrees of the equator.

THE MISSING JUDGE.

The tragic death of a horseman overtaken the other day by the tide is a reminder of an incident so extraordinary as to remain uneclipsed even by the recent abduction of an editor by the Thugs of San Francisco. Californians intimidate the judge and kidnap the agitator; the old way in this country was to settle the witnesses and carry off the judge. That, at any rate, was the course pursued when the Earl of Traquair, Lord High Treasurer, had a cause pending which he feared would go against him were Lord Durie, the Lord President, permitted to occupy his position upon the Bench. The date for the hearing was fixed, but lo, there was no Lord Durie. His saddled horse was found wandering on the lonely sands near the sea at Leith, riderless. The judge it was known, had ridden there for exercise. What more natural, then, than to suppose that he had been thrown, and that, falling into the sea, he had been drowned? He was mourned as dead, and the great cause went to trial with another judge in his place.

HIS LORDSHIP'S RETURN.

Lord Traquair won his suit, and all was well. Three months had passed since the disappearance of Lord Durie, then he suddenly bobbed up, more or less serenely, on the very spot whence he had disappeared. What had happened was this: Fearing the hostility of this upright judge, Traquair summoned to his aid a notorious mosstrooper, one Willie Armstrong, and paid him to get his lordship out of the way. There were no half-measures with Willie. Seeing Lord Durie riding unattended by the sea, he promptly bowled him off his horse, clapped a gag into his mouth and a cloak over his head, and carried him straightway to an old castle in Annandale, named the Tower of Graham. There the unhappy veteran was closely immured in a vault for the space of three months, debarred from all intercourse with the rest of the world. Only upon the termination of the lawsuit in favour of Lord Traquair was he liberated, to find upon his return that all his friends were in mourning for him. He was carried back as he had been taken, and liberated at precisely the spot where he had been seized.

A DIRE MISFORTUNE.

Whatever else be said in the matter, it can hardly be argued that the eminent counsel who have so far figured in the Druce case have sought unduly to force litigation. One member of the Bar dissociated himself from the exhumation; another withdrew certain evidence which had been called. Is not this an advance upon the procedure of old time when, to see a thing through, regardless of the character of the evidence or the circumstances of the party, was more apt to be the policy? There are good lawyers who will use their utmost endeavours to prevent their clients from going to law, just as there are good doctors who prescribe fresh air and abstention from drugs for their patients. But the old school was more often heartily in sympathy with the attorney, who, after vainly endeavouring to secure employment by setting two sides by the ears, complained in grief stricken tones, "I regret to say that a compromise has 'broken out' between the parties!"

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS

OF

LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Awarded 31 Gold Medals for Superior Quality.

Purveyors by Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING

In 1, 2 & 4 lb. Tins.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.

Wholesale Depots: BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA.

Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.

RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a prettygood traveling companion. Better take a bottle with you when you go away from home. It may save you a long illness. And if you are not going away, keep it with you, always, in the house.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine you can have. A thorough course of treatment with it makes good red blood, brings the old color back to the lips, fills out the cheeks, and gives the glow of perfect health.

Perhaps you suffer from the enfeebling effect of a prolonged spell of warm weather. If so, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will vitalize your blood and give you renewed force, vim, and energy.

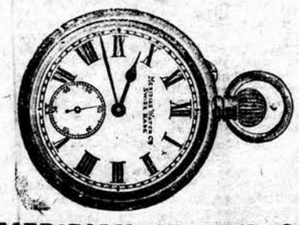
As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.



MERIDIAN WATCH Co.

PRECISION WATCHES

IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES

The Leading Watch Co. IN INDIA.

New Edited Catalogue Free on Application.

Watch Repairing Department under European Supervision.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,

BOMBAY.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES

in

216 STYLES TYPE

on

THE ONE TYPEWRITER,

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

[28, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

MOTOR CARS

["SILENT SUNBEAM," HORBICK AND DARRACQ.

The Cars for India.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUES.

THOUSANDS ARE

GIVEN AWAY!

MONTHLY TO INTENDING PURCHASERS

BY

HILL, SAWYER & Co.

RELIABLE CARS FOR HIRE.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade Mead Coventry Flyers at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

Lamps, Bells, Pumps, Repair Outfits, Parts, Wheels, Tyres, Saddles, Chains, Pedals, Handlebars, Brakes, Gears, Rims, Spokes, Forks, Crankchains, Tools, Accessories, Sundries, at half usual prices.

£3.10 to £9

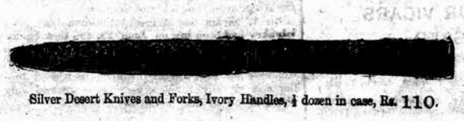
Greatest Value. Variable Gears. Best Makes of Tyres. Brakes Reversed Hubs. Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using coupon. Cash or Easy Payments. Write for Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.



Silver Desert Knives and Forks, Ivory Handles, ½ dozen in case, Rs. 110.

Silver Fish Knives and Forks, Ivory Handles, ½ dozen in case, Rs. 110.

Silver Cut Crystal Toilet Jar, Rs. 7-8.

Silver Pin and Ring Stand, Rs. 12-8.

Silver Flower Vase, Rs. 20.

Silver Vase, Rs. 22.

Silver Photo Frames, a large collection, at prices from Rs. 6 to Rs. 40.

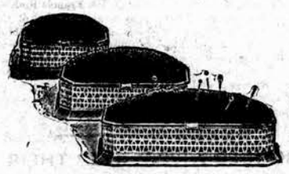
Silver Travelling Flasks, from Rs. 40.

Salt or Pepper Sprinkler, Rs. 4.

Solid Silver Powder Jar, Rs. 37-4.

Silver Travelling Ink, Rs. 16 to Rs. 20.

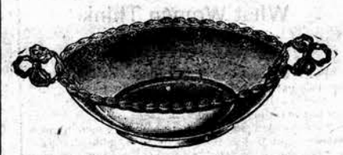
Silver Trump Indicator, Rs. 45.



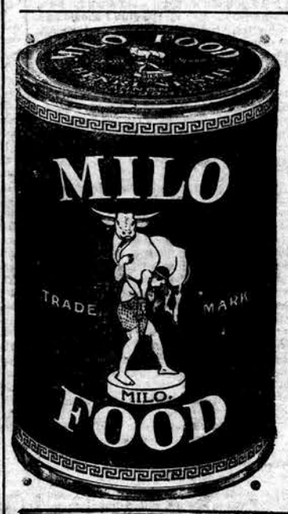
Silver Pin Cushions, a large variety, Rs. 4 to Rs. 18.

Silver Peg Measure, Rs. 11.

Cigarette Box, Rs. 30, Rs. 70, and Rs. 100. Cigar Box, Rs. 150 to Rs. 210.



Sweet Dishes in numerous designs, Rs. 8 to Rs. 30.



If you wish your children to be healthy and strong—as of course you do—feed them on

NESTLÉ'S MILO MALTED FOOD

delicious, wholesome, and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their perfect growth.

Sample and pamphlet on Infant Feeding free on application to

TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery is Luxury

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

MAKERS: LONDON.

Sold by

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES Bombay
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

THE CHOICE OF A PIANO.

The chief points to bear in mind when choosing a Piano are, firstly, to select an instrument which in every way meets your musical requirements and, secondly, to make sure the piano you select will continue to give you every satisfaction. In other words, nothing but a good Piano can be of any use to you.

S. ROSE & Co., can give you a selection of the BEST PIANOS imported into India on special terms for Cash, for Hire, or on the Easy payment system.

S. ROSE & Co.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

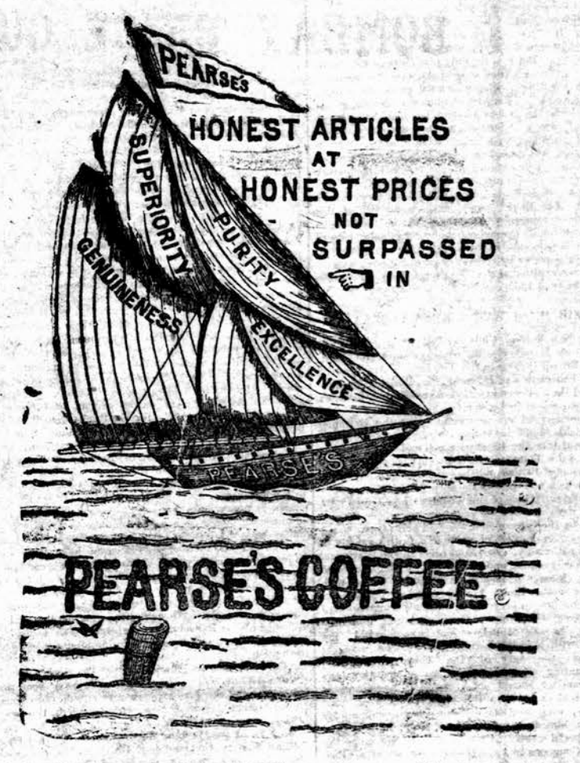
MAGNESIA

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.



PEARSE & Co.,

SIRDAR PALACE, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,

Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.

MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY.

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

The "Bombay Gazette"—Published Daily.

1 ANNA.] ONE ANNA ONLY. [1 ANNA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS

IS NOW

REPLETE

with an

Extensive Stock

of

PLANT & MATERIAL

and the

Most Improved Machinery

Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING, A SPECIALITY.

Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Books of Accounts, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books.

EXPEDITION & ACCURACY GUARANTEED.

JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

MEMORIALS PETITIONS, ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES, &c.

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Issued Every Saturday.

Contains the Principal Items of News and Telegrams published during the Week.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; Quarterly, Rs. 4—Post Free.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

"The Bombay Gazette Sterling Exchange Table" is a small neatly-bound Book, covering all Rates in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1*s.* 3¾*d.* to 1*s.* 4 23/32*d.* The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. Price Rs. 2.

"The cheapest, best and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published Every Saturday.

For the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c.; Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week; Imports and Exports of Bullion; Comparative Summaries of Exports; Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain; Share Lists and Rates of Exchange; List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week; Summary of Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription (*in advance*), Rs. 10.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Published Twice Daily.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

Town (Including Delivery), Rs. 20.

Mofussil (Including Postage), Rs. 30.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN ASIA.

"Imperialistic—Fair Play to All."

Latest Information: European & Asian.

Current Indian News and Events.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commercial News.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Published Every Saturday.

The "Overland Summary" is Published Weekly or despatch by the English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size. It contains the week's News and Notes, Army Orders, &c., carefully arranged.

English Subscription—£1-1-0 per year, Post Free.

Town Subscription—Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; and Quarterly, Rs. 4.

Mofussil—Yearly, Rs. 15-12; Half-yearly, Rs. 8; and Quarterly, Rs. 5.

The Indian Railway Travellers' Guide.

Published Monthly.

Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways.

Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes, and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.

Postal and Telegraphic information.

Steam-Boat and Dak Companies.

Places of Interest along the Coast.

A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines.

Price Eight Annas.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5, including Postage.

All Business Communications should be addressed to

THE GENERAL MANAGER & SECRETARY,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED.

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Proprietary Publications.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Proprietary Publications.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a compilation of Decisions etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds—Price

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

THE

WASHINGTON LIGHT

is the cheapest and most brilliant Light of the day.
Substitute for Electric Arc Light
REQUIRES NO MACHINERY
Burns ORDINARY CHEAP Kerosine Oil
Storm and Rainproof Lamps
of 500 to 1,500 c.p.
Strong and Simple in Construction
EASY TO WORK
Can be quickly fitted up without any difficulty or much expenses.
COST 5 PIES per hour for 1,000 c.p. LIGHT
15 per cent. cheaper in up-keep than any other Compressed Kerosine Oil Lamp.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.

A. MAHLER,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DOUBLE-SIDED GRAND OPERA DISC RECORDS.

TRADE MARK.

SOCIETA ITALIANA DI FONOTIPIA-MILANO
MARCA DI FABBRICA

EVERY RECORD SIGNED BY THE ARTISTE.

SONGS

BY THE MOST CELEBRATED ITALIAN ARTISTS.

VIOLIN SOLOS

By the Celebrated "Jan Kubelik," the Boy Wonder of the Musical World.

BAND RECORDS

By the "Royal Marines," Milan—a mass of 90 Artistes under the direction of the well-known Chevalier "Seba Matocena."

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION AT

THE "GRAMOPHONE" HALL,

35, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, NERVOUSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

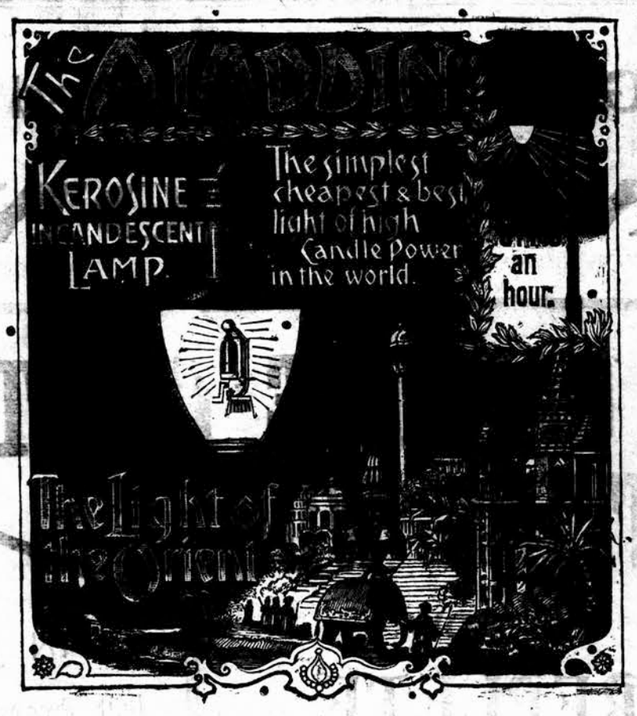
Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated, The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 6s. 9d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.


The ALADDIN
KEROSINE INCANDESCENT LAMP.
The simplest cheapest & best light of high Candle Power in the world.
an hour.
The Light of the Orient

For further particulars please apply to,

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

THE OLD ORIGINAL and WORLD-FAMOUS LUNG TONIC is OWBRIDGE'S for

COUGHS and COLDS.

It was first made and sold in England in the year 1874, since which its sales have increased continuously, in spite of competition and imitations, until it has become the best known and most successful Remedy in the World for Throat and Chest affections.

Owbridge's Lung Tonic

When you need a cure for any of the troubles arising from damp or chill, ask for "OWBRIDGE," and do not be put off with any substitute. This is the Best, Cheapest, Safest and Surest way to recovery.

The success and rapidly increasing demand attending its use in India and the East are further proofs of its great value.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Obtainable from all leading Chemists and Stores.

PRICE IN GREAT BRITAIN:—
1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. & 11s. per bottle.
Prepared by
W. T. OWBRIDGE, M.P.S., Chemist, HULL, ENGLAND.

COPYRIGHT.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG.

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON,

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THE FEATURE OF THE

BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS

TRYS THE

SUCCESS OF DUNLOP TYRES.

FIVE OUT OF A POSSIBLE SIX.

FIRST PRIZES

WERE SECURED BY CARS TO WHICH DUNLOP MOTOR TYRES WERE FITTED.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.,

49, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.

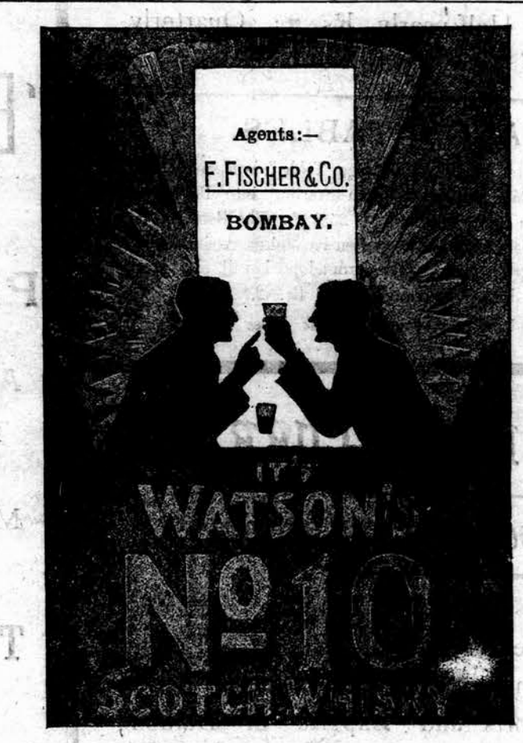
Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co.
Karrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.



A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective memory, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, hearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, and legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food" or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required. See that you get them as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A short medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Medical Consulting Veterarzo Remedies Co., 9, Red Lion Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above Address. Price 2/9 and 4/6 Post Free.

THE "AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON

OFFICES IN THE EAST:—

CAIRO (EGYPT), BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

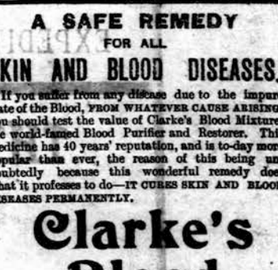
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say:—"It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitute



Recommended by Medical Authorities for the immediate relief of **Asthma** and **Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis** and **Irritation** of the air passages.

GRIMAULT'S CIGARETTES

ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give relief from gasping for breath

GRIMAULT & Cie, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris.

KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES
TINS & BOTTLES ONLY.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill A. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2.; Whitefriar's Street LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 32, Holborn Street, LONDON, E. C. Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, 224 de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.